John Bull, April 23rd, 1921.

Provide for Yourself and Your Family by taking out an Endowment Policy with the CITY LIFE Assurance Co., Ltd., 6, Paul Street, FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Managing Director: Leonard Aldridge.

Write for particulars now.

For 'ACTIVE SERVICE' get a 'John Bull' Pen Coupon on page 14.

JOHN BULL

VOL. XXIX. No. 777. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921. TWOPENCE.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Edited by HORATIO BOTTOMLEY

MORRIS'S TURKISH 'BLEND' Cigarettes

Have the pleasing properties of the world-famed Dubec growth of Turkish Tobacco.

1/- for 20 of Tobacconists everywhere.

B. Morris & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

MINERS' DRAMATIC MESSAGE to "JOHN BULL"

HOW TO WAKE UP A LAZY SLUGGISH LIVER SO IT STAYS AWAKE

Noted Authority on Physical Training tells why every sufferer should avoid the use of Liver-irritating and habit-forming cathartic drugs, which only produce temporary convulsive bowel action with invariably bad after-effects.

SAYS TRY A MORE NATURAL AND LASTING WAY INSTEAD.

Simply drink curative mineral water for a few days. Easily prepared at home by adding to plain water a compound of the few necessary medicinal ingredients, which any chemist can supply at slight cost. See prescription below.

Some good common-sense advice by W. G. EAST (Cambridge Coach for 30 years.)

EVER had that lazy, listless, "don't care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every move requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy and dull? *It's your liver.* Ever feel bilious, nervous, "irritable, headachy," and various other kinds of "achy"? *It's your liver.* Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble, heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc.? *It's your liver.* Constipation has even been called "the beginning of all disease," because it introduces into the blood, by absorption from the intestines, various disease causing poisons which could not possibly even remain in the body otherwise. Moreover, liver trouble and the complications it brings in its train are certain in most cases to lead to Kidney disorders, then Rheumatism in all its many forms, Gout or other uric acid disorders, etc., etc. Poisons and impurities, whether you call them toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric and stomach acids, or by any other names, are admittedly the primary cause of serious organic and other disease. Without their presence in the system the disease could not exist.

W. G. East.

Obviously, the only way to get rid of body poisons or blood impurities, and do it quickly, is to stimulate a lazy, sluggish liver, flush clogged kidneys, neutralise and wash the fermenting mucous from an acid stomach and clear the foul bile and decaying matter from fouled intestines. Cleanse, sweeten, and purify the entire alimentary tract. Then notice how much better you feel as the body's great filter and blood reducer (the liver and kidneys) commence working properly again.

This is what happens when people visit the world famous springs and drink the wonderful medicinal water found there. It is why they return home feeling as though they had received a brand new set of digestive, blood purifying, filtering and eliminative organs. This, of necessity means a well-nourished body, good digestion, steady nerves, high vitality, clear eyes, healthy skin, good colour, and entire freedom from bodily aches or pains. In short, it means increased efficiency, both physical and mental.

To purify the blood and rid the system of poisons, never dose yourself with still more poisons in the form of powerful drugs like calomel (mercury) or other drastic purgatives and cathartics which cause bowel movements simply by irritation, and even collect in tissues, or attack the bones. Also avoid the use of cheap, impure salts, etc., which may form lime deposits in the joints, or cause kidney and bladder troubles and gall stones.

Such purely temporary expedients often become habit-forming and cause still worse suffering later on. They remind one of the character, who, when possessed by a devil, set loose seven others to catch the first, only to find himself possessed in the end by eight devils instead of one.

THIS ALKALINE WATER IS BETTER THAN MEDICINES TO CLEANSE THE LIVER, FLUSH THE KIDNEYS, AND GET RID OF BODY ACIDS, POISONS, etc., etc.

Not one person in a hundred knows how to stimulate and cleanse the Liver properly, nor flush the Kidneys thoroughly. Not one in five hundred over the age of forty does either of these often enough.

Journeying to expensive hot springs is no longer necessary, for the waters have now been accurately analysed, and their exact constituent elements made known to the medical profession.

Instead of taking strong toxic drugs, etc., with their depressing reactions and bad after constipating effects, try drinking before breakfast and once or twice at any convenient time during the day, for a week or so a tumblerful of strongly alkaline hot water, containing such harmless but active and natural liver-stimulating, kidney-flushing, blood purifying, acid-neutralising and system-cleansing ingredients as magnesium, lithium, sodium calcium, etc. These are the active principles of medicinal constituents found in such world famous mineral waters as Vittel, Contrexeville, Vichy, Carlsbad, Ems, Wiesbaden, Marienbad, and various others which wealthy sufferers once felt well justified in travelling thousands of miles to visit. Many of these resorts are difficult and expensive to get to, but no one need worry about that now, because, since the waters have all been officially analysed, similar medicinal water can easily be made by anyone at home.

The best way, and in fact the only satisfactory way I know of, to prepare the water at home is to obtain the necessary mineral ingredients already compounded in just the proper proportions and ready for immediate use. The name of the compound which physicians prescribe for this purpose is *Alkia Saltrates* (powder-form), and can be had at little cost from any chemist. The average dose is a level teaspoonful, or less dissolved in a tumbler of hot water, and it forms a very palatable drink with no disagreeable, bitter, salty, sour or otherwise objectionable taste. A mere pinch in one's morning tea will work wonders and its presence cannot be detected. Unlike pills or many nauseous medicines, salts, syrups etc., it is very suitable for children, but, of course, should be given them in especially weak doses.

Typical specimen of uric acid crystals, highly magnified. No wonder they hurt!

SPECIAL NOTE.—We are informed by Saltrates, Ltd., (Dept. 60 L.), 214, Great Portland Street, London, W., who prepare a very high grade of Alkia Saltrates, that during the next ten days they are willing, as an advertising offer, to supply anyone interested in the product, with a regular 1/9 size packet free if applicant cares to send eightpence for the postage, packing, etc.

From a photo showing one of the movements for the permanent cure of constipation.

Medical recognition of MAXALDING

with a letter from Mr. A. M. Saldo, the originator of MAXALDING, which cures Functional Disorders by a series of scientific movements.

From a photo, showing control of the abdominal muscles for curing Stomach Troubles.

Dear Sirs,—

"A caller at my offices recently asked if I ever received testimonials. I forebore to smile, because I saw that he had put the question seriously.

"Testimonials form such a large part of my daily correspondence that I have become to consider them as just a very usual item of the day's work. The sheaves of testimonials that I showed this particular caller, however, so impressed him that he suggested the publication of them week by week. It was soon proved to his satisfaction that no paper in its present size could contain all the testimonials that I receive; and that even if pupils and patients consented to their publication, the space they would occupy would be so costly that the fees would have to be enormously increased, with no benefit to the patients and pupils. What most impressed this particular caller, however, was the fact that I had received in the post that morning FOUR COMMUNICATIONS FROM MEDICAL MEN. The first was from a famous London Physician and Surgeon, telling me that he had recommended a patient to me. The second was from a Medical Man, asking for particulars of Maxalding, and stating that another Medical Man had advised him to place himself in my hands for a course of treatment. The third was from a Colonel of the R.A.M.C. —then under treatment—and who, after a short appreciation of the exercises, said: 'I AM QUITE PLEASED WITH MY PROGRESS.' The fourth was from one of the most eminent Physicians in England, who said, in the course of a very eulogistic and scientific letter:—

"I am frankly amazed at the novelty and value of your exercises. There is no doubt that you have gone quite out of the beaten track and searched the recesses of your brains to discover a route to muscles much talked about but little exercised. As to your other instructions in subjects on which I think I am a past-master, I can only say that their completeness shows your thoroughness and originality. I look forward to meeting you some day.

"This Medical Man has made a life-study of Physical Culture in all its branches and is nearly sixty years of age.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) A. M. SALDO."

EXTRACT FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, received 16th Dec., 1920, from pupil *60 years of age*:—

"I have to report a loss of girth round abdomen of 6 inches of loose, fatty matter, increased appetite, improved digestion.—I fully enjoy the exercises, in fact, have got to look forward to them, as I do my meals—I feel more fit and well than I have experienced for the past 15 years. Kindly accept my warmest thanks for your kind courtesy and attention."

By MAXALDING you can rid yourself of Indigestion, Mal-assimilation, Rheumatism, Lack of Will-Power, Loss of Self-Confidence, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, and other Functional Weaknesses in a period of one to three months.

MAXALDING is not difficult to learn, and the movements are very interesting to practise; like most great ideas, it is simple and easy—when you know the way.

The movements for the eradication of Functional disorders are each devised specially for the particular complaint one may be suffering from, according to age, sex, and special circumstances.

Men and women who have lost control of the abdominal muscles are given movements which will counteract a tendency to over-stoutness. It must be added, however, that actual corpulency cannot be reduced in a few days.

On the other hand, Constipation, the source of so many disorders and much ill-health, can be permanently cured by MAXALDING in a period of three days to one month; this is guaranteed.

Most Functional Disorders have their origin in the stomach, and we do not know of anyone but Mr. Saldo—the originator of MAXALDING—who can show you how to cure yourself of Constipation by a series of perfectly natural movements.

From a photo of a Lady Pupil, showing one of the movements for straightening and strengthening round shoulders and back.

We know there are Medicines and Drugs, but the effect of these is only temporary at the best, and they always have a debilitating effect upon the system.

For the increase of Nervous Energy or the making of straight and strong backs and the building up of a beautiful body, other movements are given which must inevitably bring about the desired result.

By MAXALDING you soon begin to accumulate a store of nervous force, and you can use this extra energy in ways most pleasurable and profitable to yourself.

The basic principle underlying MAXALDING is CONTROL. Control of the Muscular System; Control of the Nervous System; Control of all the Functions of the Human Body.

The effect upon the mind of this CONTROL is a sense of power, a feeling of joyousness.

MAXALDING means: more LIFE and—more JOY in Life.

Mr. M. Saldo has created 16 world's records for strength and endurance, and is as far ahead of ordinary Physical Culturists as the modern surgeon is of the old "village sawbones."

Cut out the Coupon and attach it to your letter, or—Write for the Booklet entitled "MAXALDING" explaining fully your requirements, whether they be the eradication of a functional disorder, the development of a perfect body, the increase of nervous energy, or the acquisition of great strength.

Your inquiry will cost you nothing and commit you to nothing, yet your desires may be realised beyond your expectations.

COUPON.
Please send me your Booklet entitled—
"MAXALDING." J.B. 202.

Address your letter to:—

MAXALDING

202, New Stone Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2

JOHN BULL

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." *Milton.*

The Paper on which the Sun Never Sets.

Politics without Party—Criticism without Cant: Without Fear or Favour, Rancour or Rant.

"For forms of government let fools contest; Whate'er is best administered is best."—*Pope.*

Vol. XXIX. No. 777. Week ending Saturday, April 23rd, 1921. Twopence.

THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL.

[The Editor discourses upon passing events and topics of the day.]

The Miners' Case.

In view of the inadequate Press possessed by the Labour Party, we have offered the hospitality of our columns to Mr. Hodges for the purpose of stating fully the miners' case. After all, everybody doesn't read the *Daily Herald*—nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should.

The Settlement.

So, after all, it was the adoption of *our* proposal—namely, that the representatives of the mine-owners and miners should meet Members of Parliament direct—which brought about the cancellation of the general strike. And yet when, in the first days of the crisis, we pressed the suggestion on the Prime Minister, practically all we got was a shrug of the shoulders!

Leaders Who Do Not Lead.

Surely there is something pathetic in the statement of some of the Labour "leaders" to the effect that, even if they accepted certain proposed terms of settlement, the men would not agree to them. What *is* the good of leaders who cannot lead?

General Strikes.

The country is deeply indebted to the *Daily Mail* for its timely article on Friday of last week, pointing out the historical futility of general strikes wherever they have been held. There is no question that its publication was one of the factors which operated on the minds of the Triple Alliance.

How They Love Each Other.

Thus the *Workers' Dreadnought*—edited by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst—and apropos of the King's recent party: "There were a few well-known Labour-faking traitors there—amongst whom were J. H. Thomas, Adamson, and Vernon Hartshorn, of the South Wales Miners' Federation." No wonder the general strike broke down.

The New P.M.G.

There are high expectations of Mr. Kellaway when he formally assumes the duties of Postmaster-General; and perhaps one of the first things he will do is to rescind the ridiculous regulation under which a subscriber having several different numbers is at liberty to use one only for trunk calls.

Germany and May-Day.

On the 1st May there is a little item of six hundred million pounds due under the Peace Treaty from Germany; and, strange as it may sound, France intends to have it. She is already making arrangements for a levy on certain towns if the money is not forthcoming. We are afraid this will be shocking news for our own Government. Bravo, Briand!

The New "L.C.J."

So the difficulty has been got over—the octogenarian, Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, having been appointed to fill the position of warming-pan until the Prime Minister is prepared to release the Attorney-General. Lawrence, however, is a first-class Judge, and but for age would have been an ideal appointment.

The Wee Frees.

The Independent Liberals have suffered a severe blow in the sudden illness of their Chairman, Sir Donald Maclean—although, on the principle of its being an ill wind which blows nobody good, it has brought Mr. Asquith into greater activity. Indeed, "the Old Man" was in his best form in his appeal to the Triple Alliance, and when, as we all hope, Sir Donald returns at an early date, he will find his erstwhile chief a pillar of strength.

£1,000
FOR EIGHT!

Fill up the free Football Coupon on page iii of Cover.

Coming Events.

We observe that Capt. Henry Douglas King, M.P., the new Junior Whip, is described in the Parliamentary books of reference as an Independent. "Coming events——"

Welcome Words.

"You would not believe how your straight talk goes home to many, and the faith we poor mothers have in you," says a reader who signs herself, "A Soldier's Wife and Mother." Such letters do us a world of good.

Mr. *Punch*.

Our good friend, Mr. *Punch*, *must* have a weekly joke at our expense—although we do not for a moment begrudge the sixpence which he costs us. Here is his latest: "In some quarters it is felt that the Emergency Powers Act should be exercised to protect the Government from Mr. Bottomley's advice in time of national crisis." That was a very prophetic paragraph.

***Amour-propre*.**

Many Members of the House are mightily amused at the offended dignity of certain Ministers when they learned of those two meetings with the mine-owners and the men which we had the temerity to bring about "on our own." If only Parliament would occasionally assert itself, instead of shutting its eyes and literally opening its mouth and leaving the rest to the Treasury Bench!

Racing First To Go.

Have you noticed how, in times of any national emergency, racing is always the first recreation of the people to go? There isn't the remotest justification for the wholesale embargo of the Jockey Club—"at the request of the Government."

An All-Round Policy.

If we *must* have these restrictions whenever the railwaymen or the miners have a dispute, why not stop football, and close down all theatres and cinemas? Then the men would have nothing to do—but to think things over.

French Postage.

The French Government has at last adopted our proposal to bring its outward postage into line with that of Britain, thus removing the anomaly which previously existed, and under which traders were enabled to post their circulars in France at half the expense involved at home.

***Sub Judice*.**

By the way, they have strange ideas in Paris of Contempt of Court. Thus we read on the hoardings, "The Crimes of the Monster Landru,"—and the "monster" is still awaiting trial! But, on the other hand, in France a man is considered guilty till he has proved his innocence!

Soldiers and Death Penalty.

What an excellent debate was initiated by Major Christopher Lowther on the Amendment to the Army Act, tabled by him and ourselves, giving soldiers condemned to death the right (except in very special circumstances) of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, assisted by one or more military assessors. To its credit, the Labour Party voted solidly for reform.

Poet and Prophet.

How's this for a poetic prophecy, from the pen of Erasmus Darwin, who died on April 18th, 1802:—

> Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam! Afar
> Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car,
> Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
> The flying chariot through the field of air.

This beats Tennyson's prediction about "armies battling in the blue" into a cocked hat!

St. George's Day.

And, by the way, this issue is dated St. George's Day, which reminds us of the historical controversy as to whether the great Patron Saint was really a respectable citizen or a dishonest army contractor, and who ultimately met his death at the hands of an enraged people. But we must not destroy our cherished ideals by such reflections.

Nauseous Notes.

The Treasury ought to find some means of withdrawing more quickly from circulation the enormous number of filthy Treasury notes the public have to handle and harbour. Some of these notes are unutterably vile—carriers, by the look of them, of every sort of filth, and by the smell of them of every sort of stink. Why not make post offices "clearing houses," where this pestilential paper can be exchanged for new, or at any rate cleaner, notes?

Kind Hearts and Red Tape.

James Richmond and Thomas Penman, on the death of a comrade in hospital, found the widow in straitened circumstances. With ready goodwill these two boys arranged a concert for her benefit. Whether through lack of money and experience, or other unfavourable causes, the concert was a failure, and they themselves were £3 15s. out of pocket. Then they were summoned for not collecting the "Entertainment Tax"! Surely red tape could have forgone this persecution? So the facts are that their good intentions suffered not only disappointment, but a fine was added to the money they had lost in their charitable enterprise!

Clean the Course.

At last Nottingham Races there were many three-card tricksters openly fleecing the simple. Apparently it was nobody's business to run anybody in, or off. One man who argued pluckily with his fleecer was pounced on by the rascal's bodyguard and severely handled. When a policeman at last arrived, all the satisfaction the victim got for his complaints from the guardian of the peace was that he should have taken more care of his money. Other tricksters were at their job only a few feet away while this scene was being enacted, and it was difficult not to believe that these pests are being allowed the same freedom as the honest racegoer.

A Case for Solomon.

An ex-Service man, out of work for three months, was summoned for arrears of maintenance by his wife. His reply was that, as he had been workless, he could not pay. He added that he drew no unemployment money because he wanted nothing he had not earned—a very praiseworthy sentiment. The Bench awarded him two months for neglect to pay arrears, but suspended imprisonment if he would find £1 a week. He got no work, and naturally could not pay, and now is "doing the time." Failing work, what else *could* happen? Legally he offended, but how can a man merit punishment for failure in attempting the impossible?

Novel Notion.

In the opinion of a Renfrewshire Scot, if Trade Union officials were paid a weekly wage, no matter how large, as are the rank and file, the said wage being stopped and only the ordinary benefits paid during a strike, officials would be less inclined to use the strike weapon in order to keep themselves busy than they are at present. Incidentally, too, it would tend to "re-establish our industries and give back to the British workman the reputation which once was his proud passport to every country in the world." The Chinese are said to enforce a similar principle in regard to the doctor. They pay him while they are well, and stop his fee when they are sick.

Other People's Troubles.

In the face of violent protest, the New York authorities allowed a German Sinn Fein meeting to take place, and sundry poisonous fanatics were freely permitted to vomit outrageous sedition. The President was violently hissed and his country vilified to the utmost. And a New York editor calmly says the necessity for mob censorship is far behind us! But the German evil and the Sinn Fein murder campaign are a few thousand miles from U.S.A.

9s. 4d. from 9s. Leaves ——?

A member of the Seamen's National Health Society went to his family medico, whose prescription was filled by a local chemist. The chemist's bill for 9s. 4d. was returned by the Society's Secretary, to be "included by the Doctor in his account." Presently the Doctor sent in his bill for "four visits 14s." to the man, who forwarded it to the Society. That official replied that he had sent the doctor a cheque for 9s. The 9s. 4d. must be refunded by the medico out of the fees received from the Society. Lucky for the Doctor that this patient didn't need another prescription!

A Drop in the Ocean.

There's a little drop in sugar and a little drop in bread,
And the cost of living's tumbling, at least so it is said.
Still the grocer's and the butcher's bills we view with grave alarm,
And another little drop wouldn't do us any harm!

From this week's Passing Show—*the "funniest paper in print"—price 2d*

"Startling Announcement."

This suggests a grave business; and it is. It is, in fact, the heading of a handbill distributed by one Kirby, an Accrington undertaker, who "begs to announce that he is endeavouring to reduce the existing high price of funerals in this district." "All competition defied," says he. "On receiving your message I will be at your service in a few minutes. Kindly keep this by you." In the words of the classic advertising genius of the trade, "Why live and be miserable when you can be comfortably buried for a few pounds?"

Married v. Single.

We have a spirited letter from a single girl who has been out of employment twelve weeks with "nobody to fall back on." "Why," she demands to know, "should married women with husbands in good employment be kept in work while single girls are pushed pitilessly into the streets?" As we have said very often, it is most unfair; other things being equal, employers who have to discharge feminine hands should keep on the single girls as long as possible, and send home the married women to cultivate the baby.

A Blatant Bench.

Three young brutes, James Bruce, Robert Ramshaw, and Cyril Pearson, all of Beverley, Yorkshire, lately amused themselves by allowing their five dogs to chase and worry a cat, which died of its injuries in an hour and a half, in great agony. When brought up before the Beverley Justices, these three young blackguards must have been astonished by the absurd leniency of the punishment awarded them. Bruce was fined 20s., and his companions in cruelty 10s. each. A Bench that regards atrocious cruelty so lightly disgraces its judicial office.

Farming Up-to-Date.

"In this part of the country," so says a reader living at Rushall, Scole, Norfolk, "the farmer ploughs his land, sows his corn, shuts his gate, and then, figuratively speaking, sits on the fence and waits until the harvest is ready for the reaping. The exceptions are few. During the war, farmers said they must have three men and a boy per hundred acres. If these farmers—the big ones in particular—were to make an accurate return of the labour they are now employing per hundred acres, it would explain why so many agricultural workers are unemployed." Well, the Census is coming—and that should help.

Then and Now.

We are invited to consider the sorrow of a working man by his wife. All things regarded, says she, it is a wonder he has been as quiet as he has. In normal pre-war days a man earning 25s. a week could bring up a family, find money for his beer and baccy, put away a shilling or two a week for a rainy day, for a holiday, or for special necessity. "Look at the difference now," she continues. We are looking. Unfortunately high wages make the high prices, and high prices involve diminishing power to purchase things produced. It is high chasing high all the time and all the way.

Consulting the Ratepayers.

Under date 7th April Mr. Frederick Ryall, Town Clerk of Bermondsey, sent out notices to resident occupiers setting forth that on the expiration of one calendar month from then the Beautification and Public Amenities Committee would proceed to plant 60 trees along Tranton Road unless occupiers numbering a two-thirds majority should dissent in writing from the proposal. "Yet at the very moment this notice was received," says a Bermondsey reader, "a man was at work outside my door planting a sapling." This is scarcely consulting the ratepayers. "Insulting" them would be the more appropriate term.

Whose "Interest"?

The amazing effrontery of the Hun simply takes our breath away. We have just received a letter sent to a City firm by Herren Winterhalder and Hofmeier, of Neustadt, Germany, stating that they propose to send one of their travellers to England again. They solicit the help of the firm in obtaining a passport for this representative, requesting that a letter should be sent to the British Passport Office at Frankfort stating that the "journey is in the interest of British trade." As the Hun is endeavouring to obtain orders for his clocks and watches, we fail to see how either British trade or British workmen will benefit.

Face.

As a specimen of "face," look at Mr. T. H. Warner, Hon. Secretary of the Ipswich branch of the National Association of Local Government Officers. This gentleman has sent to local tradesmen a circular requesting special discounts on goods purchased by members of the Association. True, a free advertisement is offered in the official handbook for the lowest quotes, but as nobody reads the handbook except members of the Association the effect would be to increase the number of official spongers on the tradesmen, none of whom we hope will be foolish enough to differentiate their customers as requested.

Assessed.

A queer example of Income-Tax assessing comes to us from Acton Hill. The proposed official victim is a young man who earns £165 a year as something in the City. Here is the assessment made upon him, so his father says: "Income, £165; less 1-10th, £16. Total taxable income, £149. Tax £22 7s., payable in two instalments of £11 3s. 6d." Will the Chancellor of the Exchequer or somebody kindly raise the salary of the official responsible for this preposterous tomfoolery?

Not Liberty Halls.

Wallsend Town Council is evidently seeking notoriety. It has erected a number of houses, which are likely to remain unoccupied for ever, unless some of the restrictions imposed are removed. Prospective tenants have to answer seventeen questions, some of which are very unnecessary. Should they emerge alive from this formidable test, they may be allotted a house, but before entering into occupation the tenants have to agree to 27 regulations, which forbid them to do all sorts of things usually done in houses. The Council evidently do not believe in Liberty Halls!

Broad-Minded.

It is a pleasure for us to meet the Rev. V. L. Whitechurch, Vicar of Aylesbury. At a meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society he said he was not a total abstainer and had no intention of being one. "Wine was one of the gifts to be used in moderation, and he hoped he should always use it in moderation." This of course is in the true spirit of temperance, which is that of using all things well and abusing none. For some people teetotalism is a personal necessity, and for others a personal principle. When it becomes a tyrannical fanaticism directed against those who do not believe in it, it becomes intolerable.

Sea Robbers.

Protests notwithstanding, the Government do not seem to have taken any effective means to stop the plundering of the Moray Firth by foreign—including many Belgian—trawlers. Almost nightly they steal into the Firth, drop their trawls within the three-mile limit, and then sneak away with their catches at the first streak of dawn. The local fishermen feel very sore about this matter, especially as these foreign fish-thieves add insult to injury by running through, and often totally destroying, the nets, which in these days are costly and difficult to replace. Where is the Naval patrol boat whose job it is supposed to be to keep off the marauders?

Abominable.

There are aspects of the unemployment dole which are beyond all defence and ought to be beyond all toleration. Take the revelation made by Mr. J. E. Davenport at a council meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. He stated that men earning £6 a week for three days' work at a factory with which he was associated were also drawing out-of-work pay for the other three days a week. The manager of the local Labour Exchange explains that he has no option but to pay, because the men have been making unemployment insurance contributions entitling them to out-of-work pay if unemployed on three consecutive days. That the taxpayer should have to stand the racket of such flagrant imposition is monstrous.

No Names, by Request.

Many of our readers may have noticed how, in the course of the trial at the Old Bailey of a young man named Ernest Daniel Kiley, charged with the fraudulent conversion of money, counsel for the prosecution cautioned one of the witnesses not to mention the rank or name of any relations of the prisoner—who was subsequently sentenced to three years' penal servitude. We sympathise with the connections of one who brings disgrace upon his family, but consider that the suppression of their names is against public policy. The fear of staining the family name often acts as a deterrent to crime. We wonder whether the same consideration would have been shown had the prisoner's father not been a man of some public importance.

Out of Sight—Out of Mind.

The village of Abergele, N. Wales, is a long way from the scenes of horrors of the late war, and out of the track of marauding aircraft. Some of the authorities can have only known by hearsay that there ever was a war, since the memorial to the heroes who went forth from the village and got their knowledge first-hand has been relegated to a remote and unsightly corner of the churchyard. Now, the honoured memory of these dead lads, the proud feelings of the relatives of the lost, and a memorial costing £600, all demand a suitable site, and those responsible, if indifferent to the sacrifice, should respect the wishes of those more nearly concerned, and afford a more suitable and prominent situation than any old corner not otherwise required.

Work and Wages.

Admittedly, all honest labour is essential in its place. Somebody, for instance, must scavenge and somebody must teach; yet the scavenger could not do the work of the teacher and the teacher would not care to do the work of the scavenger. This granted, the reward in these cases does appear ludicrously disproportionate. Recently an Atherstone scavenger was summoned for not paying his income tax, his pre-war wage being 18s. a week and his present wage £4 a week. Under the Burnham scale the teacher, if of University rank, commences salary at £240 a year; if of non-University rank at £190 a year. In other words, the scavenger receives more than three times his pre-war wages, while the teacher, under the Burnham scale, has an increase of only 117.5 per cent.

The Quality of Mercy.

Undoubtedly they have a quality of mercy Glamorgan way, though we don't think much of it. At the Quarter Sessions recently a haulier named Jones, the leader of "a gang of hooligans," was up for molesting a young married woman. He had struck her in the face, cut her nose, and knocked out one of her teeth. The jury recommended the man to mercy. "On what grounds?" demanded the Chairman of Magistrates. "Nothing particular," responded the foreman cheerfully. One of the London morning papers heads this case "A Soft-hearted Jury." This must be a mis-print for "soft-headed." The Magistrates themselves seem also somewhat queer mentally. They gave this bully six months' hard labour, while another man who had sold twigs to a woman, representing they were tea roses, received at the same Sessions twelve months' hard labour.

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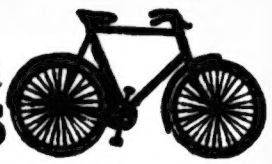

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THE GREAT LIQUOR HOAX.

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

By W. CHARLES PILLEY (*Assistant Editor*).

IN regard to the liquor question, I hope to avoid the foibles of the fanatic. On the one hand I am opposed to "Pussyfootism" in every form, while on the other hand I have no more than a moderate zest for the sentiments embodied in the classic anthem "Beer, Glorious Beer!" In general, my view is that how, when and what a man should drink are personal questions which he should, as far as possible, be allowed to decide for himself, with no more interference from the State than is necessary in the interests of public order. Within these limits there is, doubtless, room for difference of opinion, and I hope that in the observations I have to make upon the present control of the Liquor Trade I shall carry with me that considerable body of moderate opinion which, while wedded to no particular fads, has the true interests of the nation at heart. The present position is a curious and, in some respects, a scandalous one. In the third year after the Armistice, the retail sale of liquor in the most important centres of population is still being carried on under war-time regulations, framed under the hated D.O.R.A., and intended originally for the sole purpose of tiding us over a period of special difficulty and danger. When the Liquor Control Board was first established it was clearly understood that the exceptional restrictions imposed were to be simply "for the duration of the war." The public resigned themselves to temporary inconvenience on the faith of a direct undertaking by the Prime Minister and his colleagues that the occasion should not be used for the purpose of effecting, behind the backs of the nation, a permanent alteration in the licensing laws.

Trampling on Liberty.

This pledge, reiterated by responsible Ministers, has been shamelessly broken. Trumpery and vexatious restrictions, which even while the war lasted were of doubtful efficacy, remain in full force now that all possible occasion for them has passed. Meanwhile the Government attempts to stifle criticism by the promise of a new Licensing Bill, the production of which, owing to chronic differences of opinion within the Cabinet, has been indefinitely postponed. The situation calls for emphatic protest in the interests of civil liberty. The ordinary social amenities of daily life ought no longer to be at the mercy of a system which, whatever its merits as a war-time expedient, is utterly unsuited to the needs of peace. The absurd and mischievous character of the present restrictions needs no emphasis. Rigid curtailment of hours has led to shocking conditions of overcrowding in most City bars. This discomfort, and the prospect of long intervals of "dryness," has resulted in habits of quick drinking, wholly inimical to the interests of sobriety. Other restrictions which have worked untold mischief, and for which no sane excuse can be pleaded, are those which prevent the retail purchase of less than a full bottle of spirits and place a complete embargo upon their sale from Friday to Monday. If there is any valid reason for the retention of these tiresome Orders now that the war is over and the munition works closed down, I have yet to discover it.

Arbitrary Regulations.

If such laws had been enacted by Parliament, with or without the assent of the electors, it might have been our duty to accept them quietly and make the best of a troublesome situation. But nothing of the sort has happened. The regulations in question have been framed by the Liquor Control Board, an arbitrary and irresponsible body, owning no allegiance to Parliament and deriving its authority solely from the tyrannical provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act. Thus we see that the problem of liquor control is part of the larger question of whether or not our cherished British liberties should remain at the mercy of bureaucrats who, through the exigencies of war, were allowed to usurp powers normally exercised by Parliament. This is the crux of the matter. A new instalment of licensing legislation, accepted by the House of Commons, would be loyally received by a nation devoted to constitutional forms. The present arbitrary rules are the cause of growing resentment—not simply on account of their inherent absurdity, but from the fact that they possess no Parliamentary authority, having been imposed upon the public by a knot of faddists, armed with brief authority through the accident of war. In one or two subsequent articles I shall hope to show that the regulations of the Liquor Control Board, continued into time of peace, have served not merely to vex and irritate a section of the public that is habitually moderate in the use of drink, but also to fleece the consumer through inflated prices and to enhance the opportunities of the profiteering section of the trade. For the moment, however, I am chiefly concerned with the constitutional aspect. The position is actually worse than most people imagine. The Liquor Control Board which still exists in theory, has ceased to function in fact. Its former president, Lord D'Abernon, has been appointed British Ambassador to Germany, while most of its original members have gradually drifted away. For some time past no meetings have been held, and the powers of the "Board," which are of such an extraordinary nature that it can even create new penal offences without the assent of the Legislature, are notoriously exercised by a single individual, Sir John Pedder, a blatant teetotal fanatic who, by stealthy degrees, has acquired the position of an autocrat.

Parliament's Failure.

The irritating system of control which, while it causes the maximum of inconvenience to the moderate drinker, imposes no check whatever upon the spread of drunkenness, has been foisted upon the nation by a trick, and is maintained simply through the apathy of the public and the failure of Parliament to assert its just authority. Once industrial troubles are out of the way, there should be no further delay in the production of the long promised Licensing Bill. Before then I shall hope to indicate the conditions under which, in my opinion, the retail sale of liquor in this country ought in future to be carried on.

A "FISHY" SCHEME.

EXPENSIVE TRAWLERS LYING DERELICT.

In Lowestoft to-day as many as 20 vessels belonging to the Government are lying idle. Some time ago there was started in this fishing port a scheme whereby Navy men were to enter the industry on co-operative lines. Each ship has a crew of eight, and we understand that every man should put into the scheme £500. Even so there was failure, for an Admiralty trawler costs something between £8,000 and £10,000, and a drifter at the least £6,000. The scheme, indeed, was too big, with little capital provision. So in Chambers Yard, at Lowestoft, now lie vessels ordered for the Admiralty which have never been completely finished, and they are gradually deteriorating., They were originally fitted with the most elaborate brass mountings and furnishings. With the view of converting them into fishing vessels these costly fittings have been removed, but the work has not been proceeded with. In some cases, however, vessels ordered for war purposes have been launched but are awaiting buyers. One drifter has been bought by a private company for £5,000. Two or three vessels installed with wireless go to sea manned by Royal Navy men—out for four days and returning for ten days; one vessel goes out as another comes in. Apparently, they go out to catch fish to feed the crew!

COWARDS' CASTLE.

WATER BOARD'S HARSH METHODS.

Time and again we have condemned the harsh and tyrannous methods of the Metropolitan Water Board. Here is a particularly bad case. A "traveller on commission," with a delicate wife and family of six, found it hard enough to provide necessaries alone, having been out of work since January. At last found a good situation, but fell ill, and while under medical treatment, a demand of the Water Board came in for the two quarters up to 31st March. Strictly speaking, the rate is in arrear as regards payment the moment it is passed, but from a common-sense and ordinary point of view, payment is not due till goods or services are delivered or rendered. But on the 19th March, eleven days before the end of the period charged for, this callous crew of thick-skinned jacks-in-office cut the water supply off summarily, while the bread-winner was ill in bed. And the amount owing—or not yet owing according to business sense—was 12s.! At the same time they notified the Sanitary Authorities that a nuisance existed at the house—viz., absence of a water-supply! The family were accordingly ordered to leave. Anyhow, at the cost of some comforts for the sick man and necessaries for the family, the 12s. was paid; but the officials who ordered the cutting off have hardened consciences if they can sleep quietly.

THE SALACIOUS HUN.

PRURIENT PROPAGANDA FROM GERMANY.

The Germans, defeated in the field, are now conducting an insidious campaign for the purpose for undermining the morals of the Allies. One of their principal weapons in this obscene offensive is the cinema film. Although we have a so-called British Board of Film Censors, pictures may legally appear on British screens without the *imprimatur* of that august body, which does not in any sense possess the power wielded by the Lord Chamberlain with respect to stage plays. The themes and plots of some of these licentious films are detestably lewd. Amongst the least offensive of them is one that frankly depicts intimate nuptial scenes, and even drags in an offensive picture of bestial passion. Could sheer filth much farther go? Not only by means of cinema plays is the Hun striving to lower the morality of his enemies to his own base level, but, under a pseudo-medical disguise, is trying to promote the sale of alleged "scientific" devices for "restoring the vigour of youth." A Dr. Rudolph, of Berlin, is responsible for this offensive contrivance, and any into whose hands his pamphlets may fall should lose no time in consigning them to the flames. Filthy in war, the Hun is equally filthy in peace. His swinish sensuality is a menace to civilisation.

SHOCKING HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

WIDOW'S WOE AT THE LIVERPOOL "NORTHERN."

Of two things, one—either the Committee of Management of the David Lewis Northern Hospital in Liverpool are deplorably poor, or deplorably neglectful of their duties and ignorant of their responsibilities. This is quite clear from what happened after Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Allanson, of Seddon Road, Garston, a widow of 73, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a lorry when crossing Church Street at the Whitechapel corner. She was taken to the Northern Hospital in an ambulance, arriving there at about 1.15 p.m. According to the testimony of a policeman who accompanied the vehicle to the hospital, the case was received by a "Dr." Walsh, who, after hearing the policeman's story that the wheel of a lorry had passed over her, and that her body had been jammed, examined the woman and declared that no bones were broken. What this practitioner, described as "Resident House Surgeon," is a "doctor" of, is not explained. Certainly he is not a qualified medical man, for this he admitted at the subsequent inquest on the woman's body. It was, in fact, not until 5.30 p.m., over four hours after admission, that he actually discovered the poor woman was suffering from a fractured pelvis.

LEFT ON A COUCH.

A Miss Gilchrist, "Resident House Physician" at the hospital, also a self-confessed unqualified practitioner, appears to have been as singularly dilatory as her colleague in discovering that the poor woman was suffering from anything more serious than shock. She examined the sufferer at 5.30, and likewise discovered that the patient had a fractured pelvis. As a matter of fact, there was no qualified man on duty in the hospital, and as there was not a vacant bed, the woman was kept "comfortable on a couch" in the out-patients' department from 1.15 until 5.30, when the discovery of the fracture was so brilliantly made, and thence until 7.25 p.m., when the poor creature was removed on an ambulance to the Walton Institution. Here the Senior Resident Medical Officer, a fully-qualified doctor, found that in addition to a fractured pelvis the woman was suffering from a fractured thigh. She died at the Walton Institution the following evening. It is a terrible thing that in these days the helpless victim of such an accident should not only lie in agony in a hospital for five or six hours but also be at the mercy of unqualified and consequently incompetent practitioners during that time. We do not suggest that the life of Mrs. Allanson could have been saved in any event. We imagine her injuries were too serious for that. But we endorse the timely words of Mr. Coroner Inglis when he told his jury it was "an extraordinary thing" that a woman run over by a lorry should lie at the hospital from 1.15 until after 7 o'clock without anybody finding out what was really the matter with her.

A PROPER VERDICT.

It does not, however, cause us any wonder. As neither the Resident House Surgeon nor the Resident House Physician is properly qualified to practise surgery and medicine, their failure to discover these grave injuries at the right time does not surprise us. "We think," declared the jury in their verdict, after exonerating the driver of the lorry from all blame in connection with the accident, "that there ought to be a qualified doctor on duty at the Northern Hospital at all times in case of emergency." That is a common-sense recommendation, and we entirely agree with it. We sincerely hope the Committee of Management will find the means of acting upon it. Mr. Walsh and Miss Gilchrist may serve well enough for patients with a cut finger or a scratch on the ear, but it is evident that for finding out what is the matter with half-dead people run over by a heavy lorry they are much too slow and uncertain to be left in sole charge of such cases.

"OFFICIALLY" INCAPABLE.

EMBARGO ON EX-SOLDIER'S LIVELIHOOD.

In 1901 F. Cooper commenced driving a hansom cab, and stuck to that once modish vehicle till the taxi jumped its claim, when he took his fares by the clock instead of "Leave it to you, sir." On Christmas Eve, 1912, a slightly hilarious youth took Cooper's taxi to Euston, and a dispute arose over twopence change, resulting in the driver being summoned for assault and convicted. Scotland Yard called in his licence, and a dozen appeals for renewal, up to August, 1914, were refused. When war broke out he joined up, but for reasons of health was discharged in 1915, under Para. 2079, K.R., as "not likely to become an efficient soldier." Another try for a licence was without avail, and Cooper got work as a lorry driver and worked satisfactorily for several London firms. Up to 1917 he made periodical applications for renewal of licence, only to be as periodically refused. In 1918 he joined the Motor Transport, A.S.C., and drove lorries and ambulances in England and in France. In 1919, during the railway strike, he drove a "lorry-'bus" from Ealing Broadway to the City daily. He was also engaged at the Slough depot, driving motor-lorries thence to various destinations, being finally demobilised in 1920. A licensing committee, considering his case, agreed that on his war service a licence should be granted, but Scotland Yard apparently objected, demanding an examination by a specialist, the result being another refusal of licence. Cooper thereupon obtained a situation as driver for the War Office, being again sent to France and also employed in England. A last application has met with no success, Scotland Yard declining "on medical grounds." But on this record, and according to these facts, it is curious, if a man is medically fit to engage in such responsible work as shown, that he should be refused even a horse-cab licence!

MAKING AN EXAMPLE.

£25 ODD FOR A SHOT PHEASANT.

Mr. H. Morris Wells, a tenant farmer, has rented his Hampshire farm for 18 years. One February morning he was walking through a copse which, though not included in his farm, was a route by which he frequently passed from one part of his land to another. As many farmers do, he carried a gun, and when in his path a pheasant rose, he could not resist the temptation and brought the bird down. A keeper hurried up and demanded the pheasant, which was handed over. The farmer realised that strictly he had no right to shoot the bird, and visited his landlord Mr. F. T. H. Jervoise, to explain the incident. Ultimately Mr. Jervoise agreed to overlook the terrible offence if the farmer would send a contribution of £25 to a hospital, This stiff price for one minute's sport and a one-bird limit staggered Mr. Wells, but as the money was going to a good cause he consented, and subsequently sent a cheque so that the landlord might be charitable with other people's money. In the meantime that gent had bethought himself of certain work on the farm that wanted doing. He therefore wrote to the farmer amending his judgment, which now ran £25 for the pheasant and two gateways to be filled in at the tenant's expense! Mr. Wells, having already paid top price of £1 per second for his pheasant shooting, jibbed at the landlord's brainy idea of work on the cheap. The upshot was a summons for trespass in search of game. It appeared only necessary to put a plain statement before the magistrates for them to recognise the landlord's greedy attempt to use the offence as a lever to force the farmer to do costly repairs for which he was not liable, and a fine of £2 was imposed. It is time these rural potentates realised that the feudal system has been dead for a few centuries.

THE ROYAL FAVOURITE

(HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—*Sunday Pictorial* of 3rd April, states: I discovered that the Prince has caught the fashion of chewing gum. He chewed on the grand stand, chewed as he mounted, and was still chewing when he won!)

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EASY [illegible] TERMS

A VILLAGE DESPOT.

AMAZING BEHAVIOUR OF A DERBYSHIRE SQUIRE AND HIS DAME.

THE apparent peacefulness of many a country village is occasionally no more than a mask. Beneath it may lurk the spirits of envy, malice and all uncharitableness, bred of squirearchical arrogance and religious intolerance. Such, unhappily, is the case with the village of Snelston, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, where for the last five years a drama has been unfolding that reflects shame and discredit on at least two of the principal actors in it. Snelston is a village of some three hundred inhabitants, buried, one might say, in the heart of an agricultural district. Vast fields encompass it, the tilling of which constitutes the principal occupation of them that dwell in it. The presiding genius of this remote little community is the squire, Henry Stanton, of Snelston Hall, and he has in his gift the incumbency of Snelston Church. A gentleman over seventy years old, he is comforted in his old age by the companionship of a wife who, younger than himself, and presumably possessed of greater energy, has succeeded, for the satisfaction of her whims, in setting the village by the ears. Snelston, from the social point of view, is one of the most unhappy little spots in the kingdom, for a feud has arisen between the Rector and the Squire of which it is difficult to foresee the end.

The Cause of the Quarrel.

The Rev. J. M. Trevor, Rector of Snelston, was presented to the living by Squire Stanton, and he cannot be removed from his incumbency except on the ground of gross misconduct. The Squire, however, appears since to have laboured under the mistaken idea that, because he is the patron of the living, he is entitled to dictate as to how the Church services shall be conducted. Soon after the Rev Mr. Trevor was appointed, Mrs. Stanton, the Squire's lady, thought well to assert her husband's authority by objecting to the singing of Psalms at the evening service. The Rector, a believer in the spiritual influence of sacred music, declined to bow to the autocratic behest of Mrs. Stanton, and put, instead, the question to his congregation, who endorsed his opinion. Thereupon correspondence ensued between the Rectory and the Hall, distinguished, in the case of that emanating from the latter, by an acrimonious and dictatorial tone foreign to the spirit of Christianity and to the temper of these democratic times. The Squire and his wife from this moment adopted a policy towards the Rector which we cannot but characterise as unworthy. The electric light with which the church was supplied from the Hall was cut off. The Rector countered by obtaining paraffin lamps, the oil for which he stored in the bier-house in the churchyard. The Squire's retort was to secure the key of the bier-house and refuse to surrender it. The Rector replied by stocking the vestry with paraffin, to the imminent danger of the church by fire.

The Church Plate.

The Church Communion plate has provided another cause of contention. This, instead of being deposited with the Rector at the Rectory, is kept at the Hall, with the result that on one occasion, at least, the Rector had no alternative but to supply the necessary utensils from his own home. In the case of Easter and other special services the plate is sent down to the church, but immediately its purpose has been served it is removed again to the Squire's mansion. It is difficult to imagine a more wholly unmerited reflection upon the integrity of a highly-respected cleric of the Church of England, who, by the way, was formerly curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton Road, Kensington. Not only has the Squire, or rather Mrs. Stanton, attempted to interfere most unjustifiably in the Rector's conduct of the Church services, but he has been pursued with regard to his relations with the villagers. The fear of offending the Hall actually caused some of them to request that the Rector shall call on them only at night, when his visits are unlikely to be observed. Indeed, few of his parishioners dare speak to him in the village, lest by doing so they should get in bad odour with the Squire and his wife. We are sorry to say they have grounds for that fear. It is notorious in the neighbourhood that the Stantons' treatment of one of their servants, a married man with five children, with a fine record in the Navy, left much to be desired. This man, after eleven months' service at the Hall, was dismissed in circumstances of the gravest hardship. For a long time the poor fellow was in the severest straits, but in vain he looked to the Hall for assistance. Apparently it is not the way of the Stantons to care overmuch for the interests of honest servitors. However, we pass on. They may comfort themselves with the thought that because they are remotely situated in the heart of the country they are immune from criticism; but it is our business to assure Squire Stanton and his wife that the surveillance of this journal extends far beyond the boundaries of London, and, indeed, compasses the world. It would be easy to amplify instances of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton's squirearchical tyranny beyond the limits of this page, but enough has been said to give our readers an impression of the despotic character of their proceedings. In these days of industrial unrest such petty despots are a positive danger to the State. Their blatant arrogance breeds Bolshevism. How can young villagers, who sprang to arms at their country's call and served and suffered on foreign fields, be expected, on their return to civil life, to bow to the arbitrary authority of an elderly couple who seem to imagine that they are still living in the bad old feudal times?

Tyranny in 1921.

That is one aspect. There remains the other—that of interference in the management of the Parish Church. The Squire, because the living chances to be in his gift, appears to labour under the mistaken impression that he has a sacerdotal right to over-ride the will of the incumbent in matters purely within the latter's unquestioned authority. We warn Squire Stanton and others of his kidney that the time has gone by for the obtrusion of such obsolete pretensions. We do not preach socialism, but have long realised that sociability between all classes is the surest safeguard against "red ruin and the breaking up of laws."

CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN.

THE WAY THEY HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Although we are prepared to admit that criminal offences against young children are in a sense more serious when committed in countries possessing a large "coloured" population, and most vilely atrocious when perpetrated by natives on European girls, yet we could wish that some of the severity with which such bestiality is punished in South Africa might be emulated by some of the Judges and Magistrates in this country. For example, at Maritzburg recently, Mr. Justice Tatham sentenced an Indian to imprisonment for life with hard labour for the appalling crime of raping a European girl aged seven. Although revolting details were of necessity disclosed in Court, the Judge refused to make use of his power to hold the trial *in camera*, considering, and rightly so, that the widest publicity should be given. As a matter of fact, even in imposing a life sentence the Judge did not go to the fullest extent of his authority; only consideration for the Indian criminal's different standard of morality from that of Europe saved him from the gallows. If the law of this country could be so amended as to allow of an equal severity in the punishment for this unspeakably hateful crime against young children our little girls would be the safer and England the cleaner for it.

FLATS AND PROFANITY.

CURIOUS ACTION OF CHURCH COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are as stubborn a body as one could find outside a donkey's stable. There is a house at Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, called Norbury Lodge. It was originally leased to a Doctor, who died some years ago. The executors were unable to sell the property on account of the high ground rent of £160 a year and paid the Commissioners a large premium to take it back. For the last eight or nine years the house has been empty. Recently a Penge firm made an offer to take over the premises—minus the extensive grounds—for the purpose of converting them into flats, which are badly needed in this district. After negotiations had been in progress some time the Commissioners through their agent informed the firm that they could not, "at any rate for the moment," entertain the suggestion. As six or seven families could be accommodated in the house which apparently will continue to stand empty, we do not wonder that there is a great deal of local feeling about the matter. Not only are the Commissioners depriving the community of housing and rates, but they are fostering a Bolshevist spirit. For sheer cussedness there is nothing to equal the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. While the Church frowns upon profanity the Commissioners' action tends to foster it.

STRIPPED TO THE SKIN.

EMIGRANT WOMEN'S ORDEAL IN UNITED STATES.

British women who are about to emigrate to the United States may as well know what they will have to go through. On arriving at New York in a liner, 1,600 third-class passengers—men, women, and children—were mustered on the open deck at 7 a.m. in bitterly cold weather. For three hours they were kept waiting for examination, without a bite of food. The men were put through quickly; the women were taken one at a time behind a blanket fixed up on the lower deck and told to strip to the waist. In this condition, they were examined. The ship docked on Friday. The emigrant "thirds" were kept aboard till the following Tuesday. The men were then sent for bathing and fumigation to another ship. Next morning it was the women's turn. Again they were lined up, given a blanket each, told to "strip off everything," were bathed, bundled out, had creosote and paraffin rubbed into their hair—which they were not allowed to dry—and were compelled to wait, naked to the skin, but wrapped in their blankets, until their clothes were steamed. The garments were returned to them damp, and the women had to put them on and go ashore in such a state of discomfort as they had not experienced in their lives before. It is time effective protest was made by our representative at Washington.

CANDID COMMUNICATIONS.

(This space is devoted to Open Letters to Celebrities, Notorieties, and, occasionally, Nonentities.)

To Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

MY DEAR THOMAS,—Once again the nation is indebted to you for your efforts to restrain more headstrong colleagues in the Labour movement who, without fully counting the tragic cost, would have precipitated the disaster of a general strike. I am sorry to hear that the strain of the past few weeks has told so heavily upon you, but at least you have the benefit of a quiet conscience, and both you and Cramp have earned the thanks of your countrymen. So make haste and get well again. You cannot be spared. JOHN BULL.

To the Chairman of Magistrates, Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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What does it matter, though there is
For houses a demand?
The bricklayer makes it his biz
To stay his strenuous hand.

Although we fought for our Allies,
The French, 'gainst Hun attacks,
We find—and much to our surprise—
They claim from us a tax!

The vain and lately vanquished Boche,
Who clamoured for "The Day,"
Is plainly warned by Marshal Foch
Against the First of May.

We deem the farmers ill-advised
Who politics essay;
They'll suffer—else we'll be surprised—
Both in their corn and hay.

A VILLAGE DESPOT.

AMAZING BEHAVIOUR OF A DERBYSHIRE SQUIRE AND HIS DAME.

THE apparent peacefulness of many a country village is occasionally no more than a mask. Beneath it may lurk the spirits of envy, malice and all uncharitableness, bred of squirearchical arrogance and religious intolerance. Such, unhappily, is the case with the village of Snelston, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, where for the last five years a drama has been unfolding that reflects shame and discredit on at least two of the principal actors in it. Snelston is a village of some three hundred inhabitants, buried, one might say, in the heart of an agricultural district. Vast fields encompass it, the tilling of which constitutes the principal occupation of them that dwell in it. The presiding genius of this remote little community is the squire, Henry Stanton, of Snelston Hall, and he has in his gift the incumbency of Snelston Church. A gentleman over seventy years old, he is comforted in his old age by the companionship of a wife who, younger than himself, and presumably possessed of greater energy, has succeeded, for the satisfaction of her whims, in setting the village by the ears. Snelston, from the social point of view, is one of the most unhappy little spots in the kingdom, for a feud has arisen between the Rector and the Squire of which it is difficult to foresee the end.

The Cause of the Quarrel.

The Rev. J. M. Trevor, Rector of Snelston, was presented to the living by Squire Stanton, and he cannot be removed from his incumbency except on the ground of gross misconduct. The Squire, however, appears since to have laboured under the mistaken idea that, because he is the patron of the living, he is entitled to dictate as to how the Church services shall be conducted. Soon after the Rev Mr. Trevor was appointed, Mrs. Stanton, the Squire's lady, thought well to assert her husband's authority by objecting to the singing of Psalms at the evening service. The Rector, a believer in the spiritual influence of sacred music, declined to bow to the autocratic behest of Mrs. Stanton, and put, instead, the question to his congregation, who endorsed his opinion. Thereupon correspondence ensued between the Rectory and the Hall, distinguished, in the case of that emanating from the latter, by an acrimonious and dictatorial tone foreign to the spirit of Christianity and to the temper of these democratic times. The Squire and his wife from this moment adopted a policy towards the Rector which we cannot but characterise as unworthy. The electric light with which the church was supplied from the Hall was cut off. The Rector countered by obtaining paraffin lamps, the oil for which he stored in the bier-house in the churchyard. The Squire's retort was to secure the key of the bier-house and refuse to surrender it. The Rector replied by stocking the vestry with paraffin, to the imminent danger of the church by fire.

The Church Plate.

The Church Communion plate has provided another cause of contention. This, instead of being deposited with the Rector at the Rectory, is kept at the Hall, with the result that on one occasion, at least, the Rector had no alternative but to supply the necessary utensils from his own home. In the case of Easter and other special services the plate is sent down to the church, but immediately its purpose has been served it is removed again to the Squire's mansion. It is difficult to imagine a more wholly unmerited reflection upon the integrity of a highly-respected cleric of the Church of England, who, by the way, was formerly curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton Road, Kensington. Not only has the Squire, or rather Mrs. Stanton, attempted to interfere most unjustifiably in the Rector's conduct of the Church services, but he has been pursued with regard to his relations with the villagers. The fear of offending the Hall actually caused some of them to request that the Rector shall call on them only at night, when his visits are unlikely to be observed. Indeed, few of his parishioners dare speak to him in the village, lest by doing so they should get in bad odour with the Squire and his wife. We are sorry to say they have grounds for that fear. It is notorious in the neighbourhood that the Stantons' treatment of one of their servants, a married man with five children, with a fine record in the Navy, left much to be desired. This man, after eleven months' service at the Hall, was dismissed in circumstances of the gravest hardship. For a long time the poor fellow was in the severest straits, but in vain he looked to the Hall for assistance. Apparently it is not the way of the Stantons to care overmuch for the interests of honest servitors. However, we pass on. They may comfort themselves with the thought that because they are remotely situated in the heart of the country they are immune from criticism; but it is our business to assure Squire Stanton and his wife that the surveillance of this journal extends far beyond the boundaries of London, and, indeed, compasses the world. It would be easy to amplify instances of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton's squirearchical tyranny beyond the limits of this page, but enough has been said to give our readers an impression of the despotic character of their proceedings. In these days of industrial unrest such petty despots are a positive danger to the State. Their blatant arrogance breeds Bolshevism. How can young villagers, who sprang to arms at their country's call and served and suffered on foreign fields, be expected, on their return to civil life, to bow to the arbitrary authority of an elderly couple who seem to imagine that they are still living in the bad old feudal times?

Tyranny in 1921.

That is one aspect. There remains the other—that of interference in the management of the Parish Church. The Squire, because the living chances to be in his gift, appears to labour under the mistaken impression that he has a sacerdotal right to over-ride the will of the incumbent in matters purely within the latter's unquestioned authority. We warn Squire Stanton and others of his kidney that the time has gone by for the obtrusion of such obsolete pretensions. We do not preach socialism, but have long realised that sociability between all classes is the surest safeguard against "red ruin and the breaking up of laws."

CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN.

THE WAY THEY HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Although we are prepared to admit that criminal offences against young children are in a sense more serious when committed in countries possessing a large "coloured" population, and most vilely atrocious when perpetrated by natives on European girls, yet we could wish that some of the severity with which such bestiality is punished in South Africa might be emulated by some of the Judges and Magistrates in this country. For example, at Maritzburg recently, Mr. Justice Tatham sentenced an Indian to imprisonment for life with hard labour for the appalling crime of raping a European girl aged seven. Although revolting details were of necessity disclosed in Court, the Judge refused to make use of his power to hold the trial *in camera*, considering, and rightly so, that the widest publicity should be given. As a matter of fact, even in imposing a life sentence the Judge did not go to the fullest extent of his authority; only consideration for the Indian criminal's different standard of morality from that of Europe saved him from the gallows. If the law of this country could be so amended as to allow of an equal severity in the punishment for this unspeakably hateful crime against young children our little girls would be the safer and England the cleaner for it.

FLATS AND PROFANITY.

CURIOUS ACTION OF CHURCH COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are as stubborn a body as one could find outside a donkey's stable. There is a house at Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, called Norbury Lodge. It was originally leased to a Doctor, who died some years ago. The executors were unable to sell the property on account of the high ground rent of £160 a year and paid the Commissioners a large premium to take it back. For the last eight or nine years the house has been empty. Recently a Penge firm made an offer to take over the premises—minus the extensive grounds—for the purpose of converting them into flats, which are badly needed in this district. After negotiations had been in progress some time the Commissioners through their agent informed the firm that they could not, "at any rate for the moment," entertain the suggestion. As six or seven families could be accommodated in the house which apparently will continue to stand empty, we do not wonder that there is a great deal of local feeling about the matter. Not only are the Commissioners depriving the community of housing and rates, but they are fostering a Bolshevist spirit. For sheer cussedness there is nothing to equal the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. While the Church frowns upon profanity the Commissioners' action tends to foster it.

STRIPPED TO THE SKIN.

EMIGRANT WOMEN'S ORDEAL IN UNITED STATES.

British women who are about to emigrate to the United States may as well know what they will have to go through. On arriving at New York in a liner, 1,600 third-class passengers—men, women, and children—were mustered on the open deck at 7 a.m. in bitterly cold weather. For three hours they were kept waiting for examination, without a bite of food. The men were put through quickly; the women were taken one at a time behind a blanket fixed up on the lower deck and told to strip to the waist. In this condition, they were examined. The ship docked on Friday. The emigrant "thirds" were kept aboard till the following Tuesday. The men were then sent for bathing and fumigation to another ship. Next morning it was the women's turn. Again they were lined up, given a blanket each, told to "strip off everything," were bathed, bundled out, had creosote and paraffin rubbed into their hair—which they were not allowed to dry—and were compelled to wait, naked to the skin, but wrapped in their blankets, until their clothes were steamed. The garments were returned to them damp, and the women had to put them on and go ashore in such a state of discomfort as they had not experienced in their lives before. It is time effective protest was made by our representative at Washington.

CANDID COMMUNICATIONS.

(This space is devoted to Open Letters to Celebrities, Notorieties, and, occasionally, Nonentities.)

To Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

MY DEAR THOMAS,—Once again the nation is indebted to you for your efforts to restrain more headstrong colleagues in the Labour movement who, without fully counting the tragic cost, would have precipitated the disaster of a general strike. I am sorry to hear that the strain of the past few weeks has told so heavily upon you, but at least you have the benefit of a quiet conscience, and both you and Cramp have earned the thanks of your countrymen. So make haste and get well again. You cannot be spared. JOHN BULL.

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Is plainly warned by Marshal Foch
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Who politics essay;
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THE facts with regard to the causes of the stoppage in the mining industry are beyond dispute. The coal mines were, by Act of Parliament, subject to Government control until August 31st. I submit that nobody ever supposed for a moment that control would be withdrawn before that date. Suddenly, however, the Government made up its mind to de-control the industry on March 31st, and proceeded to carry its intentions into effect by new legislation. That was the first factor in the development of the crisis. The Government, finding that its bargain was temporarily resulting in a financial loss to the State, decided n its own interest to make a new bargain which would rid it of financial obligations.

In the meantime, the Miners' Federation and the mine-owners were in negotiation on the general question of a permanent wages scheme. The Government's new policy of abandoning the mining industry cut athwart these negotiations. The mine-owners had immediately to consider their position. The Government's control was withdrawn. The industry was flung back to the individualistic organisation of 1914, under which the level of wages was in effect determined by what the worst mines could pay. The existing rates of wages could not be paid by certain individual mine-owners. The whole body of owners, therefore, posted notices of dismissal and offered the workers re-engagement on new terms. Those terms, as I shall presently show, were grossly inadequate to maintain even a very modest standard of life. They would, in fact, have plunged hundreds of thousands of mine workers and their dependents into abject poverty. That was the second factor in the development of the crisis.

The public must be quite clear on these two points : The Government and the owners precipitated the crisis—the former by its sudden and unexpected withdrawal of control ; the latter by the dismissal of the miners and the proposed new wage rates. The Miners' Federation had no alternative but to resist with all the power it possessed. We were called upon to defend the very foundations of the Miners' Federation, and to protect the million and a quarter miners and their families.

What the Mine Owners Offered.

What did the mine-owners offer ? It would need more than the space at my disposal to set out the long and complicated list of wage rates offered for all the different grades of workers on all the different coalfields. I may, however, submit to my readers some examples, which I summarise in the following table, showing the rates of wages certain grades of workers would receive if they accepted the offer of the owners, the amounts and percentage of the reductions, and the value of the wages offered, expressed in terms of purchasing power in 1914. I do this in order to show exactly what the proposed reductions really mean to the miners and their families.

Here are the figures :—

	Proposed Wage per Week.	Reduction. per cent.	1914 equivalent.
South Wales :			
Collier (piece rate) ..	53/6	40	22/2
Collier (day wage) ..	50/7	41	21/–
Various labourers ..	38/11	49	16/2
Durham :			
Colliers	59/7	27	24/8½
Labourers	41/5	39	17/2
Nottingham :			
Contractor Colliers ..	86/7	16	35/11
Labourers	54/3	25	22/6
North Staffordshire :			
Contractor Colliers ..	67/6	21	28/–
Assistants	48/2	32	20/–
Forest of Dean :			
Colliers	43/4	43	18/–
Labourers	30/5	52	12/8
Lancashire and Cheshire :			
Colliers	64/–	22	26/6½
Adult Drawer	59/1	25	24/6

MINERS STATE THE
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	Proposed Wage per week.	Reduction per cent.	1914 equivalent.
Scotland :			
Colliers	64/2	24	26/7½
Roadmen	60/5	25	25/1
Somerset :			
Colliers	46/8	36	19/4
Labourers	40/5	40	16/7
Warwick :			
Colliers	76/3	11	31/8
Banksmen	39/2	36	16/3

The Case of the Miners.

Now, with these figures in their minds, I wish my readers to consider the miners' case. The first point which I wish to emphasise, and to which I have already drawn attention, is the very drastic nature of the reductions. I ask any man—any employer—any member of the Government—whether wholesale cuts such as have been suggested are justifiable. I ask, also, whether the workers in a vital industry, performing service of the highest social value, under conditions which are often distasteful and always dangerous, ought—even in a time of trade depression—to be asked to accept such wages. I ask whether any industry and any community has a moral right to deny a living wage to the men on whose labour industry and commerce depends. I feel sure that the British people would repudiate any desire to exploit the miners by depriving them and their families of a decent standard of life.

But there is a second point to which I must draw attention—one to which the miners attach equal importance. The wages on the various coalfields have grown as a result of many complex factors. The miners have striven towards the ideal of "equal pay for equal work." Justice demands that men doing the same kind of work should receive remuneration on the same scale. I do not think that the ideal is one which can be realised at the present time ; what we do desire is that the disparities which exist between wages of the same grades and types of workers in the different coalfields should not be increased. It will be observed that the reductions proposed vary for the same classes of workers in different coalfields and for different classes of workers in the same coalfield. The old confusion is worse confounded, and to injustice is added further injustice. The whole trend of Trade Union policy and action is towards national wage rates and national agreements, and though "equal pay for equal work" may for a hundred reasons be difficult of attainment and impracticable for the moment, every thinking person will agree that it is a worthy end to follow. Any wages proposals which actually increase the differences in the rates of wages of workers doing the same job are open to the strongest objection.

I am sure I have carried my readers so far with me. They will agree that the mine-owners' proposals are scandalous on two grounds—they make indefensible reductions and they create further injustices: The Miners' Federation has its own proposals, and to these I wish now to turn.

On the immediate question the miners ask for a continuance of Government aid. It is immoral for the Government to treat

EIR CASE THROUGH BULL."

serious disadvantage through the lack of these two pages at the disposal of Mr. heir case. Adding no comment of our e the merits of the Miners' claims.

an Act of Parliament as a " scrap of paper " because circumstances have changed so that the Government is temporarily involved in a financial loss. The Government has profited from the prosperity of the coal industry, and it is right that it should stand by it during its period of adversity. It is obvious that during a time when the industry is not paying its way somebody must subsidise it. It may be the mine-owners; it may be the State—or it may be the miners. The original suggestion was that the miners should subsidise the industry by accepting substantially lower wages. The Government, however, is now prepared to give temporary financial assistance, but for a very limited period—a period too short to be of real value.

But this does not settle the real difficulties of the situation. We have become accustomed in the mining industry to national negotiations and national agreements. We intend to continue this policy. We are determined that advances should be national, and that reductions should be national. If the prosperity of the industry warrants increased wages, then all should profit in equal proportion. If the economic circumstances of the industry necessitate reductions, then reductions should be made on all. We are not seeking to achieve " equal pay for equal work " by this means. But we are seeking in any new arrangements to have advances and reductions determined on a national basis. That is one reason why we stand firm for national negotiations.

The National Point of View.

There is a further reason. The miners have developed a national point of view and a sense of national solidarity. The point of view of the mine-owners, unfortunately, is more circumscribed. It is bounded by the district—or even the undertaking—in which they are interested. The miners in one district cannot stand by and see their fellow-workers in another district seriously affected because they have the misfortune to work in an area where the coal-seams are less valuable and less easily worked. Mr. Lloyd George, the other day, said that " You have thick seams on one area somewhere near the surface. In other areas you have thin seams very much lower down; therefore, you have natural varieties. Providence is responsible, and we have to adapt ourselves to its ways, whether we like it or not. . . . This is something which I dare not criticise, otherwise I may get into a region of blasphemy." I venture to suggest that it is blasphemy even to hint that Providence intended that hewers of coal and their fellow-workers should necessarily suffer because by the accident of birth or location they are employed in a mine suffering from certain geological disadvantages. It is repugnant to the miners' sense of justice that some men should profit and others be penalised because of natural conditions. The Miners' Federation has deliberately adopted a national policy because of the inherent injustice of district wages agreements.

It will be clear, I think, to all unprejudiced people that in the interests of the mine-workers—and, I would submit, in the interests of the community as a whole—the Miners' Federation is fully justified in refusing to relinquish national negotiations as an essential plank in its programme. But by national negotiations I do not mean national negotiations of district wages agreements based upon the capacity and circumstances of the worst mine in a district. The Prime Minister has accepted a national wages board and national negotiations, but he had said that wages would be " decided by the capacity of the mines in the locality," though the actual " fixation " of the wages would be a " national responsibility." National negotiations on these terms would be of next to no value at all. The miners wish to secure an equality of treatment as regards both advances and reductions for mine workers—wherever they are employed.

National negotiations, in my judgment, are demanded on grounds of justice. But a national wages board in itself would not secure the end we have in view. Clearly, if a district is at a given time unable to pay wages nationally agreed upon, it must receive assistance of some kind. Here we come to the real heart of the problem. The Government has accepted the principle of temporary State assistance; it has accepted the principle of a National Wage Board; but neither the Government nor the mine-owner will accept the vital principle of a national fund or " pool," without which a National Wage Board would become practically inoperative.

The National Pool.

I ask the reader's careful attention to this aspect of the subject, as it is fundamental. A good deal of ink has been spilt in the Press on this subject, for the most part by people who do not appear to have taken the trouble to understand our proposals. We have never suggested anything in the nature of a " pool " of profits. What we propose, in brief, is the establishment of a national fund for the purpose of enabling districts which would not otherwise be able to do so to pay during a given quarter the rate of wages agreed upon by the National Board. The fund would be obtained by a levy (of an amount fixed by the Board) on each ton of coal raised in the country. This levy would rank as one of the costs of production. It would, therefore, diminish the surplus left for distribution as wages and profits. If the aggregate wages paid are ten times the aggregate profits, it is obvious that Labour's contribution to the fund is ten times as large as that of the employers'.

A tonnage levy of the kind suggested seems a simple enough proposition. It is not a new device. The principle has been adopted by combinations of one kind and another. There are many business men in this country at the present time who know from experience that the proposal is practicable. It is practicable in the mining industry. But the mine-owners have set their faces against it. The Government urges that, as a consequence, it could only be carried into effect by legislation and State control. I suggest that the mine-owners cannot adduce adequate reasons for rejecting the proposal of a national " pool." If I had space at my command, I believe I could convince my readers that the effect of the national " pool " would be to increase, and not to diminish, the efficiency of the coal industry.

Nationalisation Not Involved.

In conclusion, I must refer to the charges which have been made that the miners are simply endeavouring to secure nationalisation by the back-door. To these charges I give an unqualified denial. I cannot do better than quote the words used by Mr. Herbert Smith, Acting President of the Miners' Federation, at our Conference with the mine-owners and the Government on Tuesday last :—

> I want to say here, without any question, that I am not prepared to call a miners' strike to force nationalisation. That is a question for the country, and it must be settled through the ballot-box of the country. That is also the view of my Executive.

I think it is obvious that, with the very bread and butter of our wives and children at stake, we have little time to consider so large a political issue as nationalisation. The charge of political motive is made, I am convinced, in order to distract public opinion from the main problem to a bogus issue. The miners are now suffering for one object alone—fair economic treatment. Their sufferings to-day are in a very real sense borne for the whole working class, whose standard of life, already imperilled, will almost inevitably be severely reduced unless the public support the miners in their just demands.

FRANK HODGES.

ANTICIPATED EPITAPH.

Beneathe
Thys stone lyeth
Ye ashes of
Nannie Langhorne,
Better knowne to her contemporaries as

Ladye Astor.

Shee
Was borne
Way downe in Ole Virginia
Anno Domini 1880,
And is sayed toe have been
A Mayden of Great Beautie
And eke much charm.
As a consequence,
One
Robert Gould Shaw,
A Prominent Bostonian,
Fell in love wyth her
And made her hys wyf.
They, alas, didde *notte* live happilie
Ever after,
And itt was notte long ere shee
Secured a Bill of Divorcement agaynst hym.
However,
Happinesse agayne came intoe her lyfe
With her second marriage,
To wit,
Wyth
Waldorf Astor,
Through ye whych alliance
Shee obtayned her tytle.
Shee became a British subjeckt;
And whenne her husband was elevated
Toe ye House of Lordes
Shee contested and wonne
Plymouth,
Ye seat hee hadde held,
And was eleckted
Ye Fyrst Woman Member of ye House of Commons,
And
It was hoped by manie thatte she myght be
Ye laste.
For
Shee displayed politickall inconsistencies
And puritanickall prejudices
Ye whych
Alienated ye sympathies of some
Whoo hitherto hadde given her theyre support.
Shee opposed reform
In ye matter of divorce—
A fact
Whyche was considered
Somewhat surprysynge,
Takynge certayne cirumstances
intoe consideraçion.
Inn ye matter of drynk
Shee was a pronounced pussyfoot,
And tooke a delyght
Inn poyntynge ye finger of scorn
Atte menne
Whoo lyke theyre little droppe,
Inn short
Shee displayed a contempt for
Her male colleagues in
Ye House
Ye whych made themme dread the advent
Of other female Members.
On one occasion shee sayd
Itt was noe goode
Toe hitte menne on ye back wyth a stick,
Butte thatte itt was better
Toe pull theyre legges!
Havynge thus
Given her philosophie of Lyfe
Toe ye world,
Shee dyed,
And ye House of Commons
Breathed agayne.

Pray for ye soule of Nancy Astor,
For fear St. Peter hasn't passed her.

IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE LAWRENCE.

"COME in, sir. Everythinks ready for you . . . Eh! *I speaks as if I was expectin' you?* It may sound like thet, sir, but as a matter o' fac' I wasn't. But it's the unexpected wot 'appens nowadays. Look at your appointment to the Lord Chief Justiceship! . . . *'Ow did I know you was the new Lord Chief Justice?* Well, sir, p'r'aps you ain't aware of it—some legal gents bein' a bit absent-minded—but you've got yer wig on! I thort p'r'aps you'd come to 'ave it curled. . . . *A shave only?* Right-o, me lord; set 'ere, if you don't mind. . . . Yes, I must say as your appointment come as a bit of a surprise to me, O' course, almost anybody can see through it now. With all respec' to you, sir, you 'aven't bin given the job altogether on yer merits, although I'm told you're a thunderin' good lawyer. But I don't suppose you'll deny you wasn't in the runnin', an' thet it's simply politics wot's shoved you w'ere you are. . . . Now, let me arsk you a question—Do you reely think you're the right man for the job? . . . . *You think there might be a better selection an' there might be a worse?* Well, thet's yer sportin' spirit. I thinks the same. . . .

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Nacherally, I don't like to chuck a man's age in 'is mouth, but there ain't no denyin' you're seventy-eight. It's a lovely age, an' I 'ope I'll reach it meself; but I sh'd be a blarsted idgit if I tried to kid meself thet a man of seventy-eight is as good as a man of, say, fifty-seven. But the plain and simple fac' is this—they're makin' a bloomin' stop-gap of yer! They may discover thet they've made the best choice possible, but it'll be by accident. All they wants is for you to keep the seat warm for Sir Gordon Hewart, wot the Guv'ment seem to think they carn't do without jest yet. So they chooses an old man, wot in the ordinary course o' things carn't larst long. But I'm 'opin' you'll give 'em the surprise o' their lives, sir—me lord, I *should* say—an' live long enough to send wreaths to some of them wot's worked the job.

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APRIL.

"Oh, to be in England
Now that April's there!"
Sang Mister Robert Browning
In—I've forgot the year:
But if he'd been in England
This April, '21,
I rather think he'd changed his tune
And craved th' Italian Sun!

"Oh, to be in England——"
The accent on the "Oh!"
For April, after torrid days,
Has brought us hail and snow;
The tender blossoms on the bough
Are frozen through and through,
And so—just between you and me——
Am I—'tish-oo—o!—'tish-oo—o!!

All correspondence relating to financial matters should be addressed to the City Editor.

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

By OUR CITY EDITOR

Each inquiry must bear name and address and be accompanied by a Postal Order for One Shilling.

Keep Smiling.

Very often the Stock Exchange proves itself to be a better judge of a situation than all the daily papers in the country. Throughout the coal strike and the threats of a general strike—railwaymen, transport workers, and all the rest—it has refused to take an alarmist view of the position, and even when the negotiations for a settlement appeared to have hopelessly broken down, it was betting 4 to 1 against the complete stoppage predicted. All said and done, it is a very level-headed institution.

Sanity Prevails.

There is not the "slightest shadow of a suspicion of doubt" that the great heart of this country and Empire is utterly opposed to anything in the nature of Bolshevism, and that the Stock Exchange was perfectly right (as nearly always) in refusing to believe that the workers would take the extreme course of striking for a communist ideal which has already proved unworkable. The example of Soviet Russia was sufficient.

Rubber Troubles.

Nothing happens to help the rubber market at the moment. It used to be hoped that if only the price of the commodity could be brought down to a sufficiently low level many new uses would be found for this invaluable product. And there is no doubt that this will be so ultimately, but it cannot be done in a few minutes or weeks. I have a vision of every public hall having rubber flooring, and if the plantation companies have the best interests of the industry at heart they will try rather to reduce the costs of production than to raise the price of the material.

Gamage's.

The accounts just issued are, on the whole, satisfactory reading, even if the profits are less than last year by nearly £30,000. No one could expect that the boom year of 1919 would be maintained, especially in the class of business which the Company undertakes, but it is gratifying to note that the turnover exceeds all previous records. The building extensions which are in progress are now well on the way after much irritating delay, and when the new departments are opened during the present year the company should earn substantial additional profits.

A Growing Insurance Co.

Sir A. Trevor Dawson, Bart., the chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Insurance Co., was able to tell the shareholders that the net premiums in the general department, less reinsurances, increased from £14,845 in 1919 to £147,431 in 1920. The announcement was made by the Chairman that in view of the satisfactory progress of the Company's business since January 1st, 1921, the directors have decided to pay forthwith an interim dividend for the present year of ten per cent. free of income-tax.

Roumanian Consolidated.

At last the dispute with the Government regarding the claim of the Company for compensation for the destruction of its wells has been settled, the parties having come to terms which will provide a payment by the Government of at least £300,000 whilst the balance may be recoverable from the Roumanian Government. With a view to providing the necessary capital for completing the reinstatement of the works an early issue of £750,000 convertible Debentures will be made, The work of reconstruction is proceeding apace.

Commercial Bank of London.

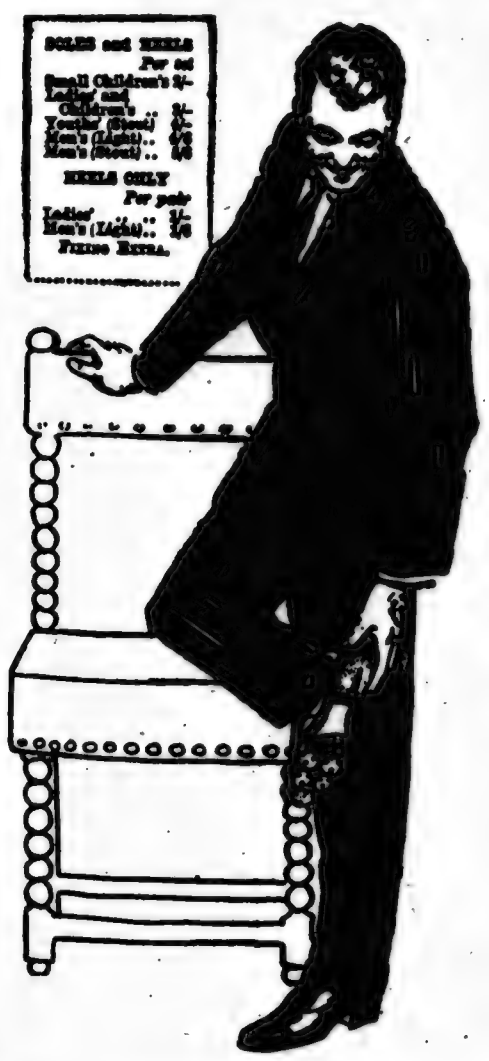
In the first annual report of this Company it is announced that the directors have decided to discontinue taking deposit and current accounts, and to change the name to the Commercial Corporation of London. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for it is generally undesirable for a business which is largely speculative in its character to run a "bank" at the same time, even if every effort is made to keep the two branches separate. But the new title is somewhat pretentious.

Repaying Deposits.

At December 31st last, the amount of deposits in the Commercial Bank stood at £385,000, so that in any case, this part of the business was scarcely worth carrying on, I understand that the whole amount has now been repaid, and the Company will be all the better for getting rid of this liability—even if it seriously depletes the cash resources for the time being.

The Financial Position.

Cash in hand on December 31st amounted to just over £500,000, and the repayment of deposits would reduce it to £120,000, which is none too much for a concern of this magnitude. Net profits for the year amounted to £54,000, of which £39,000 was absorbed by the interim dividend, and of course no further distribution is proposed. There is a depreciation of about £630,000 in the value of quoted securities (£1,853,000 at cost) and preliminary expenses, goodwill, etc., stand at £58,000. I fear that conditions are not likely to improve materially in the future, but, as I have already said, the dropping of the Banking Department is a healthy pruning.



Insure your boots

against wear and weather by fitting Phillips' Rubbers. You lose money every day you go without Phillips'. Costing but a few shillings they save pounds in a year, give greater comfort and add a new zest to walking.

The "Lightweight" Phillips' Rubbers suit the smartest boot and are a boon to the business man. Have them fitted and your boot troubles will disappear.

Phillips RUBBERS

"Last the time of three"

Advertisers' Announcement.

COMPANY MEETING

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO., LTD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., was held at Birmingham on April 11th, Sir Hallewell Rogers (chairman) presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Hallewell said that a profit of £566,880 had been made in spite of adverse circumstances, and in a period when fuel and other material, freights, and wages were abnormally high. With the carry forward from the last balance-sheet the figure available for distribution amounted to £785,047, and of this £263,315 had already been distributed. The board recommended that the usual dividends on the Preference shares should be paid and that the entire balance of £501,818 be carried forward.

Discussing the balance-sheet, the chairman said if they omitted the Ordinary share capital, the assets and general reserve and the carry-forward amounted in round figures to £4,200,000. Their assets, in which there was no item for goodwill, amounted to approximately nine and a half millions. Deducting liabilities from these, they had a balance of five and a quarter millions, which represented the solid, tangible, and saleable property possessed by the Ordinary share capital. But this took no account of the reserves in the subsidiary companies.

YOUR COLD

WILL develop into something worse. Prevent the germs spreading by killing them where they enter—in the nose. Apply Nostroline Nasal Specific inside the nostrils; it stops further infection and relieves and soothes immediately.

Of all Chemists, 1/3 and 3/- or send 1/3 for Sample to MATTHEWS LABORATORIES, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

NOSTROLINE

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And eke much charm.
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Ever after,
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With her second marriage,
To wit,
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And whenne her husband was elevated
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Are frozen through and through,
And so—just between you and me——
Am I—'tish-oo—o!—'tish-oo—o!!

All correspondence relating to financial matters should be addressed to the City Editor.

JOHN BULL IN THE CITY.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

By OUR CITY EDITOR

Each inquiry must bear name and address and be accompanied by a Postal Order for One Shilling.

Keep Smiling.

Very often the Stock Exchange proves itself to be a better judge of a situation than all the daily papers in the country. Throughout the coal strike and the threats of a general strike—railwaymen, transport workers, and all the rest—it has refused to take an alarmist view of the position, and even when the negotiations for a settlement appeared to have hopelessly broken down, it was betting 4 to 1 against the complete stoppage predicted. All said and done, it is a very level-headed institution.

Sanity Prevails.

There is not the "slightest shadow of a suspicion of doubt" that the great heart of this country and Empire is utterly opposed to anything in the nature of Bolshevism, and that the Stock Exchange was perfectly right (as nearly always) in refusing to believe that the workers would take the extreme course of striking for a communist ideal which has already proved unworkable. The example of Soviet Russia was sufficient.

Rubber Troubles.

Nothing happens to help the rubber market at the moment. It used to be hoped that if only the price of the commodity could be brought down to a sufficiently low level many new uses would be found for this invaluable product. And there is no doubt that this will be so ultimately, but it cannot be done in a few minutes or weeks. I have a vision of every public hall having rubber flooring, and if the plantation companies have the best interests of the industry at heart they will try rather to reduce the costs of production than to raise the price of the material.

Gamage's.

The accounts just issued are, on the whole, satisfactory reading, even if the profits are less than last year by nearly £30,000. No one could expect that the boom year of 1919 would be maintained, especially in the class of business which the Company undertakes, but it is gratifying to note that the turnover exceeds all previous records. The building extensions which are in progress are now well on the way after much irritating delay, and when the new departments are opened during the present year the company should earn substantial additional profits.

A Growing Insurance Co.

Sir A. Trevor Dawson, Bart., the chairman of the Lancashire and Cheshire Insurance Co., was able to tell the shareholders that the net premiums in the general department, less reinsurances, increased from £14,845 in 1919 to £147,431 in 1920. The announcement was made by the Chairman that in view of the satisfactory progress of the Company's business since January 1st, 1921, the directors have decided to pay forthwith an interim dividend for the present year of ten per cent. free of income-tax.

Roumanian Consolidated.

At last the dispute with the Government regarding the claim of the Company for compensation for the destruction of its wells has been settled, the parties having come to terms which will provide a payment by the Government of at least £300,000 whilst the balance may be recoverable from the Roumanian Government. With a view to providing the necessary capital for completing the reinstatement of the works an early issue of £750,000 convertible Debentures will be made. The work of reconstruction is proceeding apace.

Commercial Bank of London.

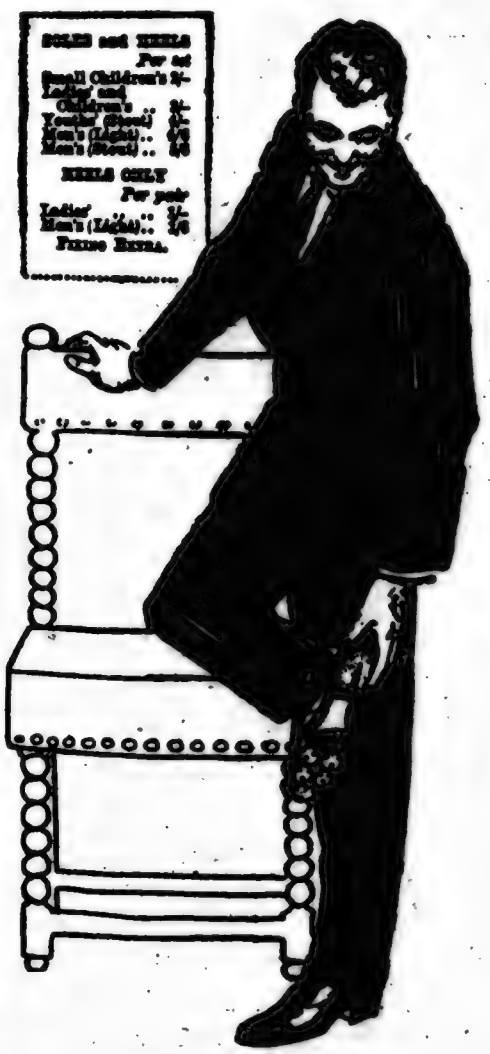
In the first annual report of this Company it is announced that the directors have decided to discontinue taking deposit and current accounts, and to change the name to the Commercial Corporation of London. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, for it is generally undesirable for a business which is largely speculative in its character to run a "bank" at the same time, even if every effort is made to keep the two branches separate. But the new title is somewhat pretentious.

Repaying Deposits.

At December 31st last, the amount of deposits in the Commercial Bank stood at £385,000, so that in any case, this part of the business was scarcely worth carrying on, I understand that the whole amount has now been repaid, and the Company will be all the better for getting rid of this liability—even if it seriously depletes the cash resources for the time being.

The Financial Position.

Cash in hand on December 31st amounted to just over £500,000, and the repayment of deposits would reduce it to £120,000, which is none too much for a concern of this magnitude. Net profits for the year amounted to £54,000, of which £39,000 was absorbed by the interim dividend, and of course no further distribution is proposed. There is a depreciation of about £630,000 in the value of quoted securities (£1,853,000 at cost) and preliminary expenses, goodwill, etc., stand at £58,000. I fear that conditions are not likely to improve materially in the future, but, as I have already said, the dropping of the Banking Department is a healthy pruning.



Insure your boots

against wear and weather by fitting Phillips' Rubbers. You lose money every day you go without Phillips'. Costing but a few shillings they save pounds in a year, give greater comfort and add a new zest to walking.

The "Lightweight" Phillips' Rubbers suit the smartest boot and are a boon to the business man. Have them fitted and your boot troubles will disappear.

Phillips RUBBERS

"Last the time of three"

Advertisers' Announcement.

COMPANY MEETING

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO., LTD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., was held at Birmingham on April 11th, Sir Hallewell Rogers (chairman) presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Hallewell said that a profit of £566,880 had been made in spite of adverse circumstances, and in a period when fuel and other material, freights, and wages were abnormally high. With the carry forward from the last balance-sheet the figure available for distribution amounted to £785,047, and of this £283,315 had already been distributed. The board recommended that the usual dividends on the Preference shares should be paid and that the entire balance of £501,818 be carried forward.

Discussing the balance-sheet, the chairman said if they omitted the Ordinary share capital, the assets and general reserve and the carry-forward amounted in round figures to £4,200,000. Their assets, in which there was no item for goodwill, amounted to approximately nine and a half millions. Deducting liabilities from these, they had a balance of five and a quarter millions, which represented the solid, tangible, and saleable property possessed by the Ordinary share capital. But this took no account of the reserves in the subsidiary companies.

YOUR COLD

WILL develop into something worse. Prevent the germs spreading by killing them where they enter—in the nose. Apply Nostroline Nasal Specific inside the nostrils; it stops further infection and relieves and soothes immediately.

Of all Chemists, 1/3 and 3/- or send 1/3 for Sample to MATTHEWS LABORATORIES, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

NOSTROLINE

TOMMY, JACK, AND BADGERS.

OUR PLEDGE.—"No case of hardship or injustice, no instance of beggarly treatment or mean chicanery, shall go unchallenged or unremedied."—*Horatio Bottomley*, 19th August, 1916.

Where are the Grousers?—Where are the men who loudly "groused" after service in the Army on account of real or imaginary grievances—who swore that they would never shoulder a rifle again? When the little whiff of powder smoke swept over the country calling them to the Colours owing to emergency, they fell over each other in their rush to get into khaki again. It has always been the way of the farmer and the soldier. They have a chartered right to complain and blow off steam, but they are good all the time.

"An Ill Wind":—The calling-up of Reservists was very welcome to many of the men, who are now secure of good food and lodging for three months—with separation allowance for their wives and families. On the other hand, it jeopardised the civilian employment of some others, but these must comfort themselves with the thought that they are doing their patriotic duty.

Delayed Discharge Papers:—Within a few weeks after leaving the service a Gosport Badger had the offer of two jobs which he, having the necessary tools, could have undertaken. He, however, could not obtain the employment because he could not produce his discharge papers, which had not been sent to him. He is now on the rates! And, by the way, he is only one of many in the same boat owing to the rotten ways of the Records offices. But perhaps we must not blame the latter, as a wave of false economy has reduced their staffs.

Shocking:—An ex-Tommy died in an asylum, and his body was sent home naked in a crude coffin to his mother. True, a poor calico shroud was placed over him. As the bereaved parent remarks to us, "We rose the body and clothed it comfortably for the grave." Our experience has taught us that this damnable callousness is all too common.

Though Dead, Yet Liveth!:—The Pensions Issue Office, Baker Street, have sent a letter to "the Occupier of House" with the following inquiry: "Late John ———. Will you please state (1) the date or the place of death of above pensioner if known by you; (2) the name and address of Registrar who registered the death." And yet the "dead" John ——— is still alive and drawing his pension weekly!—and no doubt spending it as a soldier and a man is entitled to do!

Jack's Money:—The following awards of Salvage Money are now ready for distribution: Salvage of Ketch *Garson* by H.M. Tug *West Hyde* on the 18th September, 1920; s.s. *Tynemede* by H.M. Tug *Industrious* on the 1st November, 1918; Barges *Thudine* and *Freya* by H.M. Tugs *Hotspur* and *Foremost III.* on the 12th April, 1918; the cargo of s.s. *O. B. Jennings*, by H.M.S. *Seahorse*, H.M. Yacht *Maid of Honour*, R.F.A. *Steady*, H.M. Drifter *Glen Corran*, H.M. Tugs *Drage*, *Albert Edward*, *Pert*, *Grappler*, *Hercules*, *Hector*, *La France* and *Enterprise* (now *Emprise*) and Working Party from H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, between the 24th March and 4th May, 1918; Operations on H.M.S. *Laurentic* during 1919; Salvage of cargo of s.s. *Englewood* by H.M. Tugs *Robust* and *Sandboy* on the 13th August, 1919.

Our Daily "Thank You":—From E. C. P., Wandsworth: "Allow me to thank you for the great service you have rendered me in respect of arrears of my pension, which I received last week. I may tell you that I had been trying to have the matter put right for over seven months, even paying personal visits to the Pensions Issue Office at Regent's Park, but got no further ahead. Within a couple of weeks after you wrote I had all my arrears. Good luck to the true friend of Tommy and Jack!"

RACING NOTES.

(All enquiries in respect of sporting matters will be dealt with in the correspondence columns of the Sporting Life.*)*

A Hint for the Derby.

With no Craven meeting form to go on, our classic colts have thus far to be taken on trust, or, rather, the home estimate that has been formed of them. Still, though such favourable reports reach us of all these colts, were we compelled at this date to name the likely winner of this year's Derby, we should point to Craig-an-Eran. F. Bullock rides him in the Derby, and has already renewed acquaintance with the son of Sunstar in some home gallops. Leighton is the danger.

The Abandoned Meetings.

But what is to happen about all these abandoned meetings? Surely the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee between them can fix up something. It is really ridiculous the way that Racing is always the first thing to suffer when there is any industrial trouble. And it is marvellous how the racing community takes it all lying down.

The End of Jumping.

Should Sandown materialise, we are quite prepared to see a repetition of the success which was achieved by the Dicker stable at the same meeting two years ago, when Hare just missed bringing off four winners. As it is, Nareesh, Saneso, Cricket, Bedlevel, and—if the going is not too hard—Aynsley all look to have fine chances.

WEEK'S SELECTIONS.

Sandown Park—Saturday.
Pavilion 'Chase—Bedlevel.
St. James' Hurdle—Nareesh.
Grand International 'Chase—Daydawn.
Great Sandown Hurdle—Aynsley.
Criterion 'Chase—Cricket.
Kingston Hurdle—Saneso.

"The Greatest of These—"

(Registered under the War Charities Act as the John Bull *War Sufferers' Fund.)*

Among the numerous cases we assisted during the week were the following:—

Illness, Hunger and Want:—Out of employment, a man has a wife who is ill, and three hungry youngsters. His out-of-work pay has stopped, and the poor family were living on the meagre charity of the parish.

A Hard Case:—With a wife and two delicate children, an ex-Tommy tries to support life on £1 a week. Most of the home was in pawn or had been sold, and the hire-purchase people had arrived to take away the only bedstead when we stepped in.

Bailiff and Evictor:—Since we wrote last we have had presented to us a number of cases in which the landlords were about to evict the applicants, and others where the bailiffs were in possession. In each instance we acted as usual.

On the Rocks:—An ex-soldier drew a pension of 8s. 8d. a week; but that has been stopped now, and he is wondering how he can support his wife and children on nothing. To make matters worse, another youngster is expected immediately.

His Brother in Distress:—We relieved a similar case to the last mentioned. The man is out of employment, a baby had arrived, the mother was ill and weak, and there was no nourishment in the house.

In Short:—During the week we were successfully approached by workless ex-soldiers with families in varying degrees of distress, many of them hungry, most of them owing rent and tradesmen's bills, all of whom we helped.

JUST A FEW REMARKS.

At the moment of writing, our reserve in the bank is rapidly dwindling, while, on the other hand, distress caused to innocent people by the strike cloud is enormously increasing. Therefore there is a call for greater and greater effort on the part of our friends. Will you who honour us by reading these lines remember the words, "Even as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren," etc.? And having remembered, will you go in for a little self-denial and send us your dole, however small? Big-hearted people are sending vast sums of money for the support of our late enemies and their children; but they seem to have no thought for their own poor. To extract this money from their pockets, expensive full-page newspaper articles are published, and out of the contributions large establishment charges are met. Contrast this with our own movement. If we had not foremost our care for the British poor, we might save the expenses of our staff, our correspondence, thousands of registered envelopes, and so on. Then, if we cut off our half-page concerning our sufferers and substituted advertisements we should net a handsome revenue each week. Ponder over this, and send us the money that you would wish us to send to the miserable sufferers and their children.

And now for the prize attempt of fraud against our fund during the week. You know we are ever on the look out for the wrong 'uns. It comes from Brindley Street, Paddington, in the shape of a doleful letter from a woman who supports her plea with a notice to quit form that can be bought at the stationer's for a penny, very ignorantly filled in by herself. We are considering what we shall do with the woman; in the meantime, Brindley Street, from which we receive a constant stream of applications, has been placed on our "suspect" list. As we have so often told you, we are determined that not one sixpence of your money will get into the wrong hands.

In the meantime, our fund is very rapidly disappearing, although distress is growing. We are out to help the distressed, and we look to you, reader, to back us up. God knows the need is great.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

"Doreen," 3s. 6d.; "In His Name," 5s.; British Overseas Club, Berkeley (per E. J.), £2 9s. 10d.; S. H. (Loughborough), 8d.; E. M. W. (Lincoln), 2s. 6d.; T. J., £10; "Granite," 2s. 6d.; J. R. D. (Birmingham), 5s.; Ship's Canteen Fund, H.M.S. *Carlisle*, £10; W., £1; A. B. (Barrow-in-Furness), 7s. 6d.; "A Grateful Mother" (Watford), 2s. 2d.; H. C. R. and G. R., 5s.; "Mary," 2s.; Mrs. M. S. (New Jersey), 2 dollars; H. M. G. (Forest Row), 5s.; Mrs. T. (Esher), 1s. and parcel; "Ex-Mons," 1s.; M. L. (Hull), 5s.; E. F. (Hartlepool), 5s.; J. L. T. (Blarney), 10s.; Anon. (Clapham), 1s.; J. G. B. (Aberdeen), 2s. 6d.; E. W. (Hankham), 5s.; S. G. C. (Sheffield), 5s.; "A Scott," £1; "South Ealing Reader," 2s.; W. N., 2s.; "My Mite," 2s. 6d.; "Cotking," 1s.; Mrs. H. (Hammersmith), 1s. and parcel; W. B. (East Ham), £1 1s.; "Penrith," 2s. 6d.; "B. of C.," 2s. 6d.; J. McK., 1s.; "Target" (Misterton), 1s.; W. C. (Liverpool), 5s.; Anon., 2s.; A. P. (Salisbury), 1s.; "Crown Cottage," 2s.; G. H. S. (Cardiff), £1; "Patient," 2s.; "System Bloke" (Wrexham), 2s.; "A Widow's Mite" (Workington), 4s.; J. A. McK. (Govan), 5s.; "Mex," 10s.; G. W. G. (Colchester), 2s. 6d.; M. B. (Bedford), 1s. 6d.; "A Grateful Mother," 1s.; "System Bloke" (Wrexham), 3s.; A. M. L. (Glasgow), 1s.; L. R. C. (Ilford), 2s.; C. P. W., 10s.; "Lonely," 6s. 6d.; J. S. (Londonderry), 7s. 6d.; L. J. S., 10s.; "A Well Wisher" (Winchester), 5s.; W. M. (Hammersmith), 1s.; Mrs. J. J. (Milford Haven), £1; J. H. (Sefton Park), 10s.; "Edna" (Sheffield), 5s.; F. A. K. (Hastings), 1s.; "Pat," 5s.; W. H. (Plumstead), 5s.; "Avenue" (St. Albans), 5s. and parcel; "In Memory of My Father," 10s.; Anon., 6d.; J. C. (Dunoon), 7s. 6d.; "Terrier Jack," 4d.; H. J. M. (Carlisle), 2s.; "Friend," 2s. 6d.; "In Memory of Maggie," 2s. 6d.; J. P. C. (Preston Village), 2s. 6d.; S. W. (Forest Gate), 1s.; S. R. (Harrogate), 2s.; J. G. (Deptford), 5s.; "Big Lass," 2s. 6d.; J. D. (Aberdeen), 1s.; T. B. (Gosport), 10s. 6d.; H. R. 2s. and parcel; "Ted and Sue," 1s.; C. F. C. (Walthamstow), 1s.; R. H. (Hawkshead), 1s.; "Mons Star," 6d.; Anon. (Whitstable), 6d.; "Walter's Girl," 10s.; J. E. B. (Exeter), 10s.; "Reader" (Bath), 10s.; T. P. W. (Sheffield), £1; Mrs. H. A. W. (Ramsgate), 10s. 6d.; O. F., 1s.; C. B., 1s. 6d.; Anonymous, 1s.; H. G., 1s.; E. S. S., 1s. 6d.; "Darkie," 6d.; F. F., 6d.; H. R., 1s. 6d.; J. H. W. (Birmingham), 5s.; H. C. J., 6d.; A. T., 1s.; J. S. (St. Boswells), 6s.; Mrs. R. S., 1s.; "Ex-Hussar," 6d.; J. Q. (Wakefield), 1s.; R. B. (March), 6d.; J. H. (S. Shields), 2s.; F. L., 1s.; A. A. (Rotherham), 6d.; C. S., 1s.; "Mimy," 1s.; H. C. J., 1s.; A. A. A., 6s.; Mrs. E. C. M., 1s.; B. J. F. (Portsmouth), 1s.; Mrs. L. M. (Leytonstone), 3s.; H. B. D. (Worcester) 1s.; H. S. (Kilburn), 5s.; J. T. (Norwich), 5s.; W. G. T., 1s.; "Ring Found," 3s.; F. A. C. (California), 3s.; J. I., 2s.; L. K. M., 2s. 6d.; W. S. (Shanghai), 7s.; "Bridlington," 2s.; H. P. W. (New Zealand), 7s.; "Knocker" (Dover Pier), 2s.; L. W. P. (Bath), 2s.; J. T. W. (Liverpool), 1s. 9d.; L. W. (Leytonstone), 10s.; "A Scot," 9s.; "South Ealing Reader," 2s.; Mrs. F. S., 10s.; F. M. (Compeigne), 50 francs; Mrs. R. T. (Tottenham), 5s.; A. D. S. (Brighton), 1s.; "Bedford," 2s. 6d.; J. W. M. (Stone), £1; F. E. M. (Barnstaple), 10s.; M. R. (Denny), 2s. 6d.; D. R. (Glasgow), 6d.; Mrs. M. S. (Rexhill), 2s.; "A Well Wisher" (Winchester), 5s.; J. J. (Laugharne), 3s. 6d.; "System Bloke" (Wrexham), 1s. 6d.; Anon., 5s.; Mrs. L. (Horsham), 2s. 6d.; A. W. P. (Dawlish), 2s. 8d.

(Further acknowledgments unavoidably held over.)

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DO YOU ADVERTISE?—Your advertisement inserted in 58 Provincial Newspapers for £1/6. London and Suburban series same price.—Write for prospectus, Central Press (Series Dept. 60), 190, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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JUMPER WOOL.—Beautiful quality, 20 lovely shades, 10/- per lb. Send for shade card.—Caledonia Hosiery Co. (Dept. J.B.), Bradford.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME. NO OUTLAY. Agents wanted in every district to sell Raincoats and Macintoshes direct to wearers. Small stocks sent to selected applicants. Liberal commission. Good proposition for Foremen, Forewomen, Factory Workers, Insurance Agents, Canvassers, etc.—Apply, Berkeley Weatherproof Co., 57, Dale Street, Manchester.

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BOYS WANTED between 15 and 16½ years of age. Must be medically fit and of good education. Boys receive thorough instructions in selected trade and are paid, fed, housed and clothed during training. Write or call for descriptive booklet, etc., to R.A.F. Recruiting Depots, 4, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2; 288, Bath Street, Glasgow; 47, St. Anne Street, Liverpool; Crown Buildings, James Watt Street, Birmingham; or 15, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

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The labour atmosphere may have been troubled but there's going to be finer weather, and it's your duty to be spruce and not add to the depression by going about looking semi-shabby.

CURZON'S are making Suits to Measure from choice quality Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds, and Flannels, at prices based on 1921 reduced costs, viz.:

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£3-19-6, £4-7-6 or £4-19-6

Each single garment is cut and made separately for each customer. As Curzon's suits are not taken off the shelf or "adapted," we require about 14 days for making, so order early and give us ample time. If in the neighbourhood of our shops call and examine our goods and be measured. If unable to call,

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CURZON BROS., LTD.,

THE WORLD'S MEASURE TAILORS (Dept. 60), 60 & 62, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

To CURZON BROS., Ltd., 60 & 62, City Road, London, E.C.1.
Please send me your Mackintosh Coat for which I send you herewith 21/-.

My height is..... My chest measure is.....

If I do not like the Coat I will return it and you will refund me 22/- at once.

Name .....

Address .....

If you want our Suiting patterns, write the word Yes.....here, as it will save you writing a letter.

"John Bull's" Letter Bag.

[*The EDITOR replies to, and chats with, some of his numerous correspondents.*]

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., *as they are liable to be mislaid. Copies only should be forwarded in the first instance. For a reply by post on personal subjects, a twopenny stamped envelope must be enclosed.*

LETTERS *must be addressed to the Editor or Publishers, 93, Long Acre, W.C.2, according to whether they relate to Editorial or Publishing matters.* FINANCIAL *or* LEGAL *enquiries should be addressed to the Financial or Legal Editor, and must each be accompanied by a postal order for one shilling. No fee is charged in respect of other enquiries. Full name and address should be given.*

"A MOTHER."—You may rely on our support for any measure which will amend the unjust Bastardy Laws.

"MAC" (Glasgow).—So our agitation for the appointment of a Public Defender is growing. We don't mind if our thunder *is* stolen so long as the law is altered.

F. N., R. H. (Poole) and OTHERS.—All in good time. But suitable Independent candidates do not grow on every bush.

C. F. S. (Bradley).—Agreed that Germ ny should tax herself. The question is whether the Allies intend to make her.

H. S. (Martock).—It is not that employers won't give employment, but that they can't until conditions, industrial, commercial and political, improve to aid business.

F. M. (Inverkeithing).—With you, we hope the next Government will give the nation something more adequate than the National Insurance imposition.

"ONE WHO KNOWS" (Southampton).—"Servant girls have to work without a break." We have never seen them do it. You should see the remnants of our best tea service.

"A.B." (H.M.S. *Revenge*).—The parties in the House of Commons have no distinctive colours, but for election purposes the Tories are usually blue in town and red in the country, and the Liberals vice-versa. The Independents are, of course, pure white. Our recollection is that only two or three members of the crew of the *Hampshire* were saved.

T. S. (Bristol).—We are of your opinion that the Huns are out for a great industrial revenge. What they lost on the war swings they are trying to gain on the peace roundabouts.

MRS. S. (Grangetown).—"Can nothing be done to prevent this increase of cruelty to dumb animals?" Yes—infliction of severe punishments by magistrates.

E. A. L. (Farnham).—"Show the Irish people they are binding on their heads." Is not the trouble rather that they are losing their heads?

D. S. (Stirling).—"Push social reform till there are no more grievances to raise the sour to action." Then that would be their grievance.

W. A. T. (Skelton).—We have long and loudly advocated the licensing of bookmakers, but our Pecksniffian Government still holds up hands of holy horror at the idea.

A. C. L. (Motherwell).—"Is America such a paragon of law and order?" We like your "dry" humour.

S. M. (York).—"Dear Mr. B., You're the man for me; Whatever you say Is in the right way." Take a bun—and pay for it.

G. B. (E. Ham) suggests that ex-Service men should be allowed to send letters through the post free. Does he want to give the Chancellor fits?

F. M. (Newport).—The ex-Service men are, of course, at liberty to run their own Independent candidates for Parliament if they wish to do so.

J. D. (Glasgow).—"Why can't the Labour Exchanges pay out on different days? These 4-deep queues are an aggravation and a nuisance." They can, but they won't.

W. H. C. (London), who has just left Auckland, N.Z., and was born there, denies the statement of P. P. R., of Auckland, that "there is a settled determination to take large wages for little work."

C. C. S. (Manchester).—"When I was a merchant seaman in 1917——." When the Flood occurred in—but no doubt you have heard the news.

T. T. P. (Sask, Can.).—"Making the fathers married men would be the most effective way of preventing unmarried mothers." What if they are already married?

W. L. K. (Canterbury).—"It is illegal to carry firearms, but are officers from Cologne, the salt of the earth, immune from the law?" Can't say about the salt, but some of 'em are mustard.

W. C. (Birmingham).—"I should like the cur in my back garden for half an hour." It sounds as if you mean mischief. Would you like our whip?

A. B. B. (Kettering).—"I am the first to speak the truth about my neighbour." Where do you live when not in hospital?

M. W. (Maida Vale).—The publishers of the book, "The Battle of the Somme"—dedicated to us and to which we recently referred—are Messrs. James Lord & Son, 9, Palatine Buildings, Moss Lane West, Manchester.

"GROUSER" AND OTHERS.—It is ungenerous to protest against Mr. Shaw, of Leytonstone, having won two prizes, £5 and £2 10s., in "Bullets" Competition No. 407. As a fact, he won three, a 10s. prize also going to him. There is no limit to the number of prizes any single competitor may win; nor should there be.

F. B. (Strood, Kent).—"Nothing was ever made that did not wear out." Even your patience seems to want soleing and heeling.

"MACDONALDITE" (Woolwich).—"Oh, Horatio, the irony of fate: To have your circus busted by the man you fear and hate." Dear! Dear! We thought the busted circus was Mac's.

F. S. (Newark).—All children are not the same. Some require a little stimulation at their sent of learning.

MRS. B. (Sheffield).—"If I don't get JOHN BULL on a Thursday I feel like a fish out of water." It must be painful to have a thirst like that when "places within the Act" don't open till twelve.

H. M. S. (London, N.W.).—"Smiling is a tonic." That explains the suggestion we overheard about 12.30: "Have a smile with me!"

E. H. J. (Wimbledon).—"Abolish pew-rents and let all seats be free." Why, the only reason some folks attend church is to get their money's worth out of the pews.

G. D. (Stockton-on-Tees).—"Certain extremists of the Labour Party will soon be on the ramp again." Well, we suppose they must earn their pay somehow. Otherwise they might have to work for their living!

C. A. M. (Wick).—"I have such a lot to say at the moment, I don't quite know where to begin." You couldn't have made a better beginning. Pity the end wasn't as good.

A. H. (Coventry).—"Why should the Cup Final always be played in London?" So that the rest of the population can come, cop an' see summat.

H. O. (Stockton-on-Tees).—"Councillor D. Clark should try and be better employed this summer than spying out at sea upon our fair bathers." He should; but we fear the spring will get into his blood again.

H. O. (Barton-on-Humber).—To play the piano "by the ear" seems to us utterly impossible, unless one possesses extraordinary ears. But, even then, you can't beat the fingers.

"1914 VOLUNTEER" (Bombay).—"There are now profiteers out here." Only just now? You are lucky.

N. R. (Kirbymoorside).—"A journey of over a month by train." If your Company wishes to advertise its express service, write to the Advertisement Department.

D. N. B. (Highbury Park).—"Fly the Union Jack at all times on every official building." A loyal sentiment, but we fear it would mean a costly corps of flag inspectors and their typists to maintain.

"EX-PRISONER OF WAR" (Fairbourne).—"If Robert Williams and Co. had worked in a German salt-mine with wooden clogs on their feet——." That's just it. They love the Hun because they don't know him.

G. S. (Helpston).—Glad to hear that the Canadians, instead of pelting English brides with brick-bats, "would gladly have embraced them." But hubby might have objected.

B. W. (Richmond).—"I hope the Government won't have so mu h interest in Germany." They wo.'t if we can get a few mill ons of the principal p id.

A. A. (Manchester), in a long letter on the soul, says: "I have heard the Devil speak; he grunts through his nose." What one might expect. He never had any manners.

F. T. (Liverpool).—The only way to avoid being welshed at these big meetings is either to bet only with bookmakers you know, or to sit on the shoulders of the one to whom you handed your money, till after the race.

F. S. (Lambeth) hopes that next season football-sports will kick at the high prices charged for admission to matches. Kick by all means.

K. J. H. (Gloucester).—Wherever two or three are gathered together, readers of JOHN BULL can find many means of collecting for the "Greatest of These Fund."

A. L. (Tolworth).—We agree that Mr. H. A. Brown rode a plucky race in the National, but are sure he desires no "testimonial from the sporting public."

J. P. S. (Homefirth) wants the Government to start a "Ministry of Roguery." Well, hasn't it?

"YANK" (Chicago).—Uncle Sam had no more to do with Ireland than we have with the way he cuts his whiskers. Was it to buy the German vote that he sold Europe?

D. D. (Sheffield).—There are traders in this country, many of them, who will take all the German goods obtainable.

W. D. (Hull), an ex-Service man, has not "a single penny," and has to "stop in the workhouse to pay his way." Hope he'll soon be able to find his way out.

E. E. G. (Sandend).—"The only way to settle the Irish Question is to find another Oliver Cromwell." Oliver was one of those who unsettled it.

"OLD READER" (Glasgow).—The Co-op. movement is all right in its proper place, but you can't deal in International politics like you can sugar and biscuits.

"A MOTHER" (Twickenham).—The Twickenham Education Committee will not restart prize-giving at the local schools. Perhaps they are busy trying for JOHN BULL prizes.

C. A. (Bruce Grove).—We agree with you that railway companies ought to notify intending passengers of a temporary breakdown on the line, instead of keeping them waiting in the stations.

W. B. (Llandudno).—"Although 70,000 medals are being turned out weekly, a considerable number have not yet been received by their rightful owners." The British Government has never been in a hurry to distribute medals.

H. V. D. (Birmingham).—"Is the time not ripe for altering the method by which Cabinet Ministers are appointed?" It has even reached the next stage to ripeness.

(Many replies are unavoidably held over.)

WHAT OUR READERS SAY.

2, Dores Road, Inverness,
14th March, 1921.

Dear Sir,

Over two years ago my wife made me a present of a "John Bull" Pen, since when we have both used no other.

It is still in perfect order with the original nib, and we think it marvellous value for the price. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. McDONALD.

EVERY PEN IS GUARANTEED.

"JOHN BULL" Pen Coupon Value 2d.

By sending this coupon with P.O. for 3/3, and 2d. stamps for postage, the holder is entitled to receive a "JOHN BULL" Gold Nibbed Fountain Pen, STANDARD MODEL. Additional Coupons up to 6 from JOHN BULL, from this date, may be saved and used in part payment, each counting as 2d. off the price. Thus you may send 7 coupons and P.O. for 2/3 only and 2d. stamps for postage.

DE LUXE MODEL, 1/3 Extra.

Address, Pen Dept., JOHN BULL, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. [*April 23rd, 1921*

P.O.s should be made payable to "John Bull" and crossed & Co.

N.B.—State whether you prefer a Fine, Medium, or Broad Nib.

"From the Strand to every land"

BOLSOM BROS. GREAT OFFER TO "JOHN BULL" READERS

AN OFFER WITHOUT EQUAL IN HISTORY of the BOOT TRADE—35/- BRANDED FOOTWEAR of the FINEST MATERIAL at 20/- per pair.

Every pair of these Gent's Boots and Shoes are welted (as hand-sewn) and every pair of Ladies Footwear made on the most up-to-date model lasts. The Famous "B.B." Brand are warranted and stamped "*All Leather*" and are made in Real Glace Kid, Real Box Calf, Tan Willow Calf or Real Patent Leather, and every pair is sold with a warranty of "Fair Wear or a Free Pair," and guaranteed both by Bolsom Brothers and "John Bull." This offer and guarantee is unique in the history of Modern Trading, and cannot be given by any other Firm in the Boot Trade. Every pair is sold at the one Standard Price of 20/-, and can be obtained in every size and fitting—so if unable to call—make your selection from the list below and *post your order NOW* to avail yourself of this wonderful opportunity. *Reproductions of actual photos of boots.*

B.B. No. 3

B.B. No. 3.—Gent's Stout Chrome Derby. IN BLACK OR TAN DULL CHROME. A stout Winter Boot. Ideal for Sportsmen or Country wear. Neat in appearance and well finished. Screwed and stitched. A boot for real hard wear in all weathers. Honestly worth 35/-
Our price—
20/-

All these Men's boots and shoes are warranted and stamped all leather. sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (11's and 12's, 1/- extra).

B.B. No. 2

B.B. No. 2.—Gent's Balmoral Welted Boot. IN BLACK OR TAN. In Real Box Calf or Tan Willow Calf. Light or Medium Weights. Perfectly finished. Made on the hand-sewn principle. A smart boot for Town or Country wear. Extraordinary value at
20/-
Worth 35/-

B.B. No. 1.—Smart Welted Derby Boot. IN BLACK OR TAN. In Real Box Calf or Tan Willow Calf. Light or Medium Weights. Made on the hand-sewn principle with latest model lasts. Smart and perfect fitting. These welted boots cannot be purchased elsewhere at less than 35/- per pair. Our price
20/-

B.B. No. 1

B16

B.B. No. 16. Regulation Naval Pattern Boot. Without question the strongest, most reliable and the best value ever given in footwear. Just the boot for hard wear and endurance. Derby Pattern, Stout Chrome Uppers. No Cap. Leather Lined Forepart. Welted as hand-sewn. All Leather. Sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (11's and 12's 1/- extra).
20/-
Worth 35/-.

Cut this advertisement out & keep for future reference.

5B

B.B. No. 5.—Smart Gent's Welted Derby Shoe. In Real Glace Kid, with or without Patent Caps. Also in Box Calf or Tan Willow Calf. Can also be had in Oxford style. These shoes have no equal for quality and value
20/-

7B

B.B. No. 7.—Gent.'s Smart Brogue Shoe. In Black Polished Calf or Tan Willow Calf. An ideal shoe for Town or Country Wear. Warranted and Stamped All Leather. Usual price 35/- our price
20/-

B18

B.B. No. 18. Regulation B.S Army Pattern Boot. Stout Black Chrome or Russet Kip. The best boot in the world for comfort and hard wear. Made in the actual factories that produced millions of pairs for the British and Allied Armies. Can also be had without toe-cap. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (11's and 12's 1/- extra).
20/-
Worth 35/-.

All Ladies' Boots and Shoes in Stock in Sizes and Half Sizes, from 2 to 8. Laces free.

LATEST MODELS OF LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

Our Store is open daily from 9 till 6, and on Saturdays until 9 at night. Large staff of capable assistants. No waiting. Ensure that you get our famous footwear, the B.B. Brand direct from the Strand. All others are worthless imitations.

No. 24. Ladies' Extra High Leg Land Boots. These superb Boots are the finest North amp on make, having full chrom uppers and stout waterproof soles. In Derby ga to n. Bl ck. They are id al boot f r heavy town or country wear. These boots are especially built for endurance and comfort, which renders them particularly suitable for Sports of all kinds. All sizes in stock from 2 to 7's. They can ot be obtained under 42/- anywhere else.

B58

OUR PRICE ONLY **20/-**

B64

B.B. No 64.—Salome Shoe, with fashionable ankle bar and cross straps, fastener with buckle, in Real Patent and Real Glace Kid, with high Cuban Heels. Worth 35/- Our Price
20/-

B58

B.B. No 58.—Smart Gibson Shoe in real Glace Kid, with Patent cap also in all Patent, Tan Willow Calf or Black Box Calf. Medium or high Cuban Heels. For town or country wear. Honestly worth 35/- Our Price
20/-

B52

B61

B.B. No. 61. Smart Fancy BAR TIE SHOE, as illustrated, in Real Patent Leather. A stylish model or present wear. Worth 35/-. Our price
20/-

B.B. No. 52.—Fashionable Cromwell Shoe in real Patent Leather and Real Glace Kid with large French paste buckle, as illustrated. Worth 35/-. Our Price, 20/-

B50

B.B. No. 50.—Strong Brogue Shoe in Real Tan Willow Calf or Black Box Calf. Ideal for town or country wear. Beautifully finished. Worth 35/-. Our Price **20/-**

B35

B.B. No. 35.—Smart Model Oxford Shoe in Real Patent Leather or Glace Kid with Patent Cap, medium or high Cuban Heels, and very neat in style. Cannot be purchased elsewhere under 35/-
Our price **20/-**

B63

B.B. No 63—Stylish Ankle and Bar Shoe in Real Patent Leather or Real Glace Kid with, high Cuban heels. A particularly smart model. Worth 35/-. Our Price
20/-

B57

B.B. No. 57.—London's latest fashion. Ladies' Gusset Shoe in Real Patent Leather or Real Glace Kid (as Illustrated). Combines comfort and style. London's price 40/-
Our Price
20/-

No. 25.—Smart Ladies' Balmoral Extra high leg. Beautiful finish. Best make. In Real Glace Kid, or fine Polished Calf. Also in Derby pattern. Smart Cuban or Flat heel. All sizes and half sizes from 2's to 7's 10 in. high. Honestly worth 35s. Our Standard Price
20/-

B.B. 25.

POST Your order NOW to the Largest Boots by Post Business in the World, with 2/- for each pair, and 1/3 extra for packing and postage, stating number and size required, and your order will be executed without delay. Register Treasury Notes and make Postal Orders Payable to Bolsom Bros. In the rare event of the Boots or Shoes not fitting perfectly we will exchange them with pleasure, or if you do not approve of them you can return them within seven days, and YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED WITHOUT QUESTION OR QUIBBLE. Beware of Imitators—our one and only address.

BOLSOM BROS. (Dept. J.B.), 109-110-111, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

2ND PRIZE £20

10 Prizes of £5

10 Prizes of £2-10/-

25 Prizes of 10/-

"BULLETS"

£250

FIRST PRIZE

2,000 Popular Novels

3RD PRIZE £10

100 Prizes of 5/-

500 Prizes of 2/6

2,000 "TARGET" PRIZES

HOW TO MAKE "BULLETS."

First choose any of the Thirty-two examples given below. Then give **TWO, THREE** or **FOUR** words having some bearing on the example chosen. Any **ONE** of the words selected must begin with any letter in the example chosen. The other words selected can begin with any letters in the alphabet. This example will guide you:—Example:—FAIR FIGHT. Bullet:—FOR SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. Competitors may send in two BULLETS for sixpence. If more coupons are used, an entry fee at the rate of 6d. for each coupon must be sent.

LIST OF EXAMPLES FOR "BULLETS" COMPETITION No. 410.

WHAT MINERS WANT	THE CUP FINAL	BOTTOMLEY'S ADVICE	NOT ARRIVED YET
FAMILY GATHERING	WORTH THE TROUBLE	BEFORE STRIKING	THE MILLENNIUM
TRYING TO MASTER	UNLOOKED FOR	WORK AND WAGES	GOOD FOR TOMMY
TRIPLE ALLIANCE	IN DRY STATE	STIRRING TIMES	FICKLE JADE
WHAT MATTERS NOW	POOR FATHER	RIGHT AND WRONG	WHAT A DIFFERENCE
MISERABLE SINNER	WHAT GERMANY OWES	ADDRESS UNKNOWN	A CERTAINTY
AFRAID	CONTENTED	STRUGGLING	MOST FLATTERING WHEN
FOR SHAME	MOTHER AND BABY	YOU BET	HONOUR AND OBEY

Closing Date, Thursday, April 28th.

No.____

Example_____

Bullet_____

Example_____

Bullet_____

(410) P.O. No._____

I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page. With 1 Coupon, send P.O for 6d.

Signed_____

Address_____

☞ If unable to secure extra coupons you can write your "Bullets" on plain paper.

Closing Date, Thursday, April 28th.

No.____

Example_____

Bullet_____

Example_____

Bullet_____

(410) P.O. No._____

I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page. With 2 Coupons, send P.O. for 1s.

Signed_____

Address_____

Envelopes should be marked "Bullets" No. 410, "John Bull," Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Closing Date, Thursday, April 28th.

No.____

Example_____

Bullet_____

Example_____

Bullet_____

(410) P.O. No._____

I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page. With 3 Coupons, send P.O. for 1s. 6d.

Signed_____

Address_____

Closing Date, Thursday, April 28th.

No.____

Example_____

Bullet_____

Example_____

Bullet_____

(410) P.O. No._____

I agree to enter this Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions announced on this page. With 4 Coupons, send P.O. for 2s.

Signed_____

Address_____

SELECTION OF EXAMPLES FOR "BULLETS" COMPETITION No. 411.

RIGHT TO LIVE—AFTER PROHIBITION—WHEN DUTY CALLS—UNSELFISH—GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE—PERFECT PEACE—SINK OR SWIM—AGAINST NATURE—NOT SO GREEN—MILD AND BITTER—BORING—KNOCKED ON HEAD—IN TRUE COLOURS—TO BE SOLD—SUNSHINE AND SHADOW—A RIDDLE—GOOD FOR EVIL—BIT BY BIT—FALSE FRIENDS—WELL PAID.

These examples can be made use of on the Coupons above, and must reach us on or before **Thursday, May 5th.** All Coupons so used **MUST** be marked clearly with the number **411** in the top left-hand corner, and envelopes containing these Coupons must be addressed "Bullets" No. 411, JOHN BULL, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. Such Coupons must not contain any of the Thirty-two Examples for Competition 410.

List of Ten Shilling Prizewinners in "Bullets" Competition 408 will be published in next week's "Competitors' Journal." Complete List of all Cash and other Prize-winners can be seen at the offices of "John Bull."

Result of 408th 'Bullets' Competition

FIRST PRIZE OF £250:

Mr. T. KERRY,
28, Bruce Grove, Nottingham.
Example:—A RARE BIRD.
Bullet:—SONGSTER IN MODERN REVUE.

SECOND PRIZE OF £20:

Mr. A. PUDDEY, 29, Albion Road, Reigate.
Example:—FORGIVE AND FORGET.
Bullet:—GOOD RELIGION—BAD DIPLOMACY.

THIRD PRIZE OF £10:

Mr. J. B. MARSH, 62, Constable Road, Felixstowe.
Example:—A ROUGH PASSAGE.
Bullet:—PREMIER'S "OIL" OFTEN SMOOTHES.

10 Prizes of £5 each:

Mr. J. HODGSON, 16, Old Side, Workington, Cumbs.: ON WRONG ROAD—THOSE "NOT KNOWING COUNTRY."
Mr. J. EATON, Fox House, Fox Lane, Barmboro', near Doncaster: WINNING DOUBLE—THE COAL—WAGES SOLUTION.
Mr. F. J. MORAN, 15, North Road, West Kirby: BIG BABY—UNKNOWN IF STRIKING CONTINUES.
Miss E. A. ELLIS, 28, Barrington Road, Wallasey: MAN OF ACTION—SAYS "NOW," NOT "WHEN."
Mr. A. WARNER, 6, Hampstead Rd., Mappetley, Notts: NICE TO WIN—WITHOUT PLAYING "LAST CARD."
Mr. G. E. BLACKWELL, Scowles, Coleford, Glos.: PAY UP—NOT IN "SAMPLES," PHRASE.
Mr. W. STEPHENSON, 114, Dundas Road, Tinsley: PICTURE OF INNOCENCE—FRITZ "OPENING HIS CASE."
Mr. B. GETHING, "Rawdon," Church Crookham: WINNING DOUBLE—AND DOING HALF—IMPOSSIBLE.
Sergt. BUTLER, c.o. Nicholsons, Ltd., St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.: NO GENTLEMAN—RATHER AN ADVANTAGE NOWADAYS.
Mr. B. F. ALEXANDER, 7, Manston Road, Peckham Rye, London, S.E.: NOT FAR OFF—ANOTHER "TESS"—FOR ENGLAND.

10 Prizes of £2 10s. each:

Mr. R. H. COWLEY, 76, Station Road, Harborne: WON'T RETURN—SO JOCK UPROOTED SLOT-MACHINE.
Mr. W. McHENRY MACKEY Abercorn Square, Strabane: PICTURE OF INNOCENCE—AMERICA'S "PAINTING" HER NAVY.
Mr. J. ARKLEY, 34, Stephenson Street, Central Estate Hartlepool: A WARM MEMBER—BETTER THAN "MECHANICAL DOLL."
Mr. C. MORRIS, 30, Terminus Road, Brighton: BETTER OFF—LABOUR'S VISITING LIST—RUSSIA.
Miss D. NEWMAN, Rangoon, Cadnam, Southampton: MAN OF ACTION—OR ARBITRATION—IDEAL PREMIER
Mr. W. WILLIS, 13, Greenville Terrace, Bloomfield, Belfast: A ROUGH PASSAGE—QUOTED FROM OPPONENT'S SPEECH.
Mr. G. SYMONS, c.o. Grewcock & Co., Stockwell Head, Hinckley: WIN OR LOSE—SPORTSMEN CONSIDER PURSE SECONDARY.
Mrs. G. PALMER, 17, Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N: BETTER OFF—RED TIE, SEEKING JOB.
Mr. C. H. SCOTT, 24, Acre Street, Keighley: WISE WOMAN—RARELY AMONGST THE "BARGAINS"!
Mr. C. PATTERSON, 43, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth: CONTENTED WITH LOT—OF MEETINGS—FOOTBALL LEGISLATORS.

BULLETS RULES. 1. The First Prize will be awarded for what, in the opinion of the Judges, in consultation with the Editor, is the best "Bullet" received, and the other prizes in order of merit, the test being cleverness, aptness and originality.
2. Bullets must be plainly written on one of the coupons, and only two attempts may be written on each coupon.
3. All four coupons may be used, and a postal order enclosed at the rate of 6d. for each coupon made use of, which must be made payable to JOHN BULL and crossed _____ and Co. Competitors must write their names and addresses and the date of sending the order on the back of the postal order, the number of which must be duly noted on each coupon submitted. Coupons must not be mutilated.
4. All coupons arriving too late to be judged with absolute thoroughness will be duly returned.
5. The Editor undertakes that every Bullet received shall have careful consideration by a competent staff of qualified judges.
6. The Editor's decision on any matter of dispute arising in connection with this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding in all respects, and acceptance of this rule is an express condition of entry.

THE JOHN BULL GREAT FREE FIRE INSURANCE

COVERING ALL RISKS BY FIRE TO HOME, LIFE & LIMB.

UNDER this most unique FREE INSURANCE OFFER anyone above the age of 10 can be insured irrespective of sex. The premium charged by any Fire and Accident Insurance Company to secure similar benefits would certainly exceed 5s. per annum. We offer it to you absolutely free.

We have made our insurance as simple and comprehensive as possible, and shall not bother about any "Legal Representative" or "next of kin." Claims will be paid to the registered reader, who must personally sign the coupon, or to the person nominated thereon, and to no one else.

A separate coupon must be filled up in respect to each person to be insured.

This offer applies only to persons residing in, and property situated in, England, Scotland, and Wales.

The full conditions governing this scheme will be published from time to time.

WHAT WE WILL PAY:

For Damage to contents of Home by Fire up to	£200
In case of Death directly due to Fire at Registered Reader's home	£200
For the Loss of Two Limbs or Both Eyes, or One Limb and One Eye	£200
For the Loss of One Limb or One Eye	£100
Medical Fees for Injuries not proving fatal but incapacitating the injured person from following his or her employment, up to ..	£10
In the event of a Temporary Total Disablement up to 13 weeks..	£1 per week

ORDER FORM
To be Retained by Newsagent.

To.....
Newsagent.

Please deliver "JOHN BULL" to me regularly until further notice.

Signed.....

Address.....

April 23, 1921.

You must also fill in the Registration Form, which will be found next to this, and post it to JOHN BULL Insurance Dept. 6b, Long Acre, London, W.C.2, where your name and the name of your nominee will be duly registered.

REGISTRATION FORM
Which must be posted to—
JOHN BULL INSURANCE DEPT., Long Acre, W.C.2.

This is to notify that I have this day placed an order for the regular weekly supply of JOHN BULL with

.....Newsagent, of

.....

and desire you to register me as a regular subscriber under the terms of your Insurance Scheme.

In the event of my being injured or killed, or of my home or its contents being damaged, I hereby nominate to receive any payment due under this insurance, first myself, or in the event of my death:—

Name of Nominee.....

Address.....

Signature of Insured.....

(Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

Home Address.....

April 23, 1921.

To remain qualified for the benefits, reader must continue to have "John Bull" regularly supplied to them.

Enclose 1d. stamp if an acknowledgment of receipt of Registration Form is required.

Only EIGHT Results!

LAST FOOTBALL COMPETITION

Only EIGHT Results!

£1,000 FOR ONLY EIGHT RESULTS

MUST BE WON! ONE THOUSAND POUNDS For a Correct or Nearest Correct Forecast of ONLY EIGHT RESULTS!

THIS COMPETITION IS EXCLUSIVE TO "JOHN BULL."

Coupons are not published in various other papers. If you want to win the £1,000 prize

YOU CAN ONLY USE COUPONS TAKEN FROM THIS PAPER.

THE sum of £1,000 will be paid to the sender of a coupon containing the correct results of the eight matches given. If eight correct results are not given, the £1,000 will be awarded to the sender of the most correct results, so that in any event the £1,000 **MUST BE WON.** We would advise competitors to make a careful study of football form before filling in their coupons. Scottish and Irish readers can compete. Competitors may send in as many coupons as they like.

NO ENTRANCE FEE! NO GOALS REQUIRED!

READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY.

(1) All attempts must be made on coupons taken from the issues of JOHN BULL announcing this Competition. Coupons must be completely filled in with ink in ordinary hand-writing (typewriting or pencil will not be allowed) and in accordance with the instructions given on this page.

(2) The sum of £1,000 (one thousand pounds) will be paid to the competitor sending a coupon containing the correct results of all the matches played to a finish. If no competitor succeeds in giving all the correct results, the sum of £1,000 will be paid to the competitor sending a coupon with the most correct results. In the event of a tie or ties, the prize to be won will be equally divided amongst the most successful competitors. No competitor can receive more than one share of the £1,000. Should any match not be played to a finish on the date given or as set out on the coupon, it will be disregarded.

(3) Eight crosses in all must be marked on each coupon, one for each match. Coupons marked otherwise will be disqualified.

(4) No responsibility will be accepted by the Editor for the loss or non-delivery of any coupon. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt. No correspondence will be entered into, nor will interviews be granted.

(5) Any coupon on which an alteration of any kind has been made will be disqualified. Any coupon received later than May 5th will be disqualified.

(6) The Editor's decision must be accepted as final and legally binding in all matters concerning this Competition, and acceptance of this rule is an express condition of entry.

HOW TO FILL UP YOUR COUPONS.

If you think the "Home" team will win, place a X in the column headed "Home"; if you think the "Away" team will win, place a X in the column headed "Away"; if you think the result will be a draw, place a X in the column headed "Draw." Only one X must be entered for each match. Coupons must be completely filled up in ink.

Cut out Coupon neatly and address all entries as follows: Football Competition No. 23, "JOHN BULL," 25, Floral Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. Write "Football" in top left-hand corner of envelope. All coupons can be enclosed in one envelope, but this must not contain entries for other Competitions.

COMPETITORS MAY SEND AS MANY COUPONS AS THEY LIKE.

"JOHN BULL" FREE FOOTBALL COUPON.

CLOSING DATE, THURSDAY, MAY 5th.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED SATURDAY, MAY 7th.

Home Team		Away Team	Home	Away	Draw
Aston Villa	v.	Bolton Wanderers			
Newcastle United	v.	Manchester City			
Oldham Athletic	v.	Huddersfield T.			
Clapton Orient	v.	Blackpool			
Hull City	v.	Fulham			
Wolverh'ton W.	v.	Cardiff City			
Exeter City	v.	Bristol Rovers			
Millwall	v.	Reading			

☞ **Coupons must be cut—not torn out.**

I enter "JOHN BULL" Football Competition in accordance with the rules and conditions on this page and agree to accept the Editor's decision as final and legally binding and enter on that understanding.

(23) SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

Look Out for TWO NEW SENSATIONAL COMPETITIONS with HUGE Cash Prizes

£6 6s.; all wool, indigo dyed, London shrunk blue serge suit to measure for ... £3 10s.

officially certified all wool; the greatest value ever offered either since or before the war; we guarantee satisfaction from self-measures or refund cash without question if you disapprove of goods for any reason whatever.—Call or write for free patterns, measure chart, fashion booklet, etc.,

S. A. Barry and Co., 16, City Road, London, E.C.

Auto-Strop Razors

These Razors were manufactured for the U.S. Army and are of the usual high quality. This is a wonderful opportunity for you. But, remember, the supply is limited—once we have sold out we cannot possibly repeat. Send TO-DAY, and if you are in any way dissatisfied your money will be refunded without argument. Guaranteed genuine.

Auto Strop in folding waterproof case containing Razor, Standard Strop and 6 Auto-Strop Blades. **9/6** POST FREE

Gillette in flat metal, cloth covered, case containing Razor, Metal Mirror and 6 Gillette Blades. **12/6** POST FREE

Usual Price 25/-.

Genuine Gillette Blades Post Free 4/- per doz 4 doz 15/-. Genuine Auto-Strop Blades, Post Free, 3 - ; or doz 4 doz., 1 1/-.

JOHN McGUFFIE & CO.

(Dept J.B.),

10, Castle Street, LIVERPOOL.

FREE

TO ALL WHO FILL IN COMPETITION COUPONS.

The "KUPON" Pen is specially made to write on Coupon paper. It does not spurt or blot, and with the special Duct attachment you can write for 15 minutes with one dip in the ink. Can be fitted into any penholder, and turns any ordinary pen into a Fountain Pen. They are sold at 6d. per set (pen, nib and duct), or 3 sets for 1/- Send Postcard for Free Sample.

Address—KUPON PEN COMPANY, 2, Wine Office Court, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

GREAT SARTOR BARGAIN

Amazing Offer open till Whitsun.

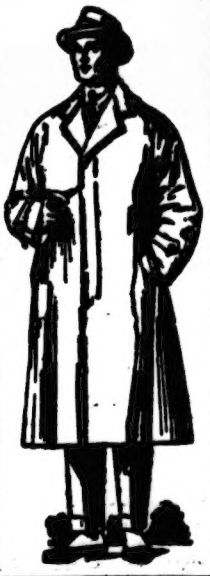
UNTIL the Whitsun Holidays we will supply the Famous Sartor Raincoat for 25/6, carriage paid.

That is our offer and we stand by it, but please do not delay. If you want a Sartor send in your order at once. *Write to-day.*

All Orders will be despatched in Strict Rotation.

25/6 Carriage Paid.

The Public Demand has become enormous. We are straining every nerve to keep pace with it, but it is a great help and convenience to us if our customers send in their orders on the day they read our announcement.



SARTOR RAINCOATS

are made in many styles and shades for Ladies, Gents, Maids and Youths. Every Sartor is fully lined with a smart check material, and equal in fit, style, and quality to any Raincoat sold in shops at double the price. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded in full. WRITE TO-DAY for FREE PATTERNS and STYLE BOOK.

SEND NO MONEY unless you are convinced that such high value as SARTOR value cannot be obtained elsewhere.

SARTOR MANUFACTURING CO., (Dept. J.) 55, Oxford Road, MANCHESTER.

Can't beat "TIZ" when Feet Hurt

Ah! Nothing like TIZ for sore, tired, puffed-up, perspiring feet or corns.

When your feet ache with that awful, burning, stinging, pain—when your feet are so tired and tender that every step is torture—give them a TIZ Bath. TIZ does the rest. Instantly comes comfort and relief—pain all gone—feet cool and refreshed. Happy and fit once more.

TIZ draws out through the skin pores the poisons which cause swollen, sore, and tender feet. TIZ takes the pain right out of corns and bunions, checks perspiration, reduces swelling, heals chafed, bruised, and blistered surfaces. TIZ is the only remedy which cures all foot troubles in a natural, harmless way.

Get a 1/3 box of TIZ—sufficient for many treatments, from any chemist or stores. Easy, safe and handy to use. Positive relief in five minutes. W. L. DODGE, Ltd., Barnes, S.W.13.

WILLS'S CELEBRATED "Gold Flake" CIGARETTES

Registered Trade Mark.

10 FOR 6d.
20 FOR 1/-

CLARNICO

CLARNICO LILY CARAMELS are made of sugar, cream and almonds and other warmth-creating ingredients. Just the thing for an English Spring.

Loose (by weight) or in boxes (avoiding exposure and handling), 1Od. per ½ lb.

Also obtainable in a covering of fine chocolate. Ask for CLARNICO CHOCOLATE-LILY CARAMELS 10½d. per ½ lb.

CLARKE, NICKOLLS & COOMBS, LTD., Victoria Park, London.

CLARNICO

Cow & Gate Milk Food

Write for a FREE Sample tin of Cow & Gate Milk Food

IT is made in Dorset—a County renowned the world over for its wonderful Pasture Lands—where cows graze *all the year round*. Cow and Gate Milk Food visits thousands of homes each week and often has many appointments which cannot be kept. Don't be dissappointed yourself, write for it to-day—and it will come at once.

It is superior yet no more expensive than those who try to take its place. Its Big Brothers are to be obtained in two sizes :—

2/6 large. 7/6 Household (Half Cream), Blue label, for Infants from Birth until four months.

3/- large, 8/6 Household (Full Cream), Pink label, four months onwards.

If any difficulty in obtaining, write direct. Cow & Gate Baby Book, 1/-. *Cow & Gate Feeding Spoon and Measure in best Electro-plate, 4/3.*

COW & GATE HOUSE, Guildford, SURREY.

Babies Love it!

Familiar Packages.

WINNERS OF No. 12 COMPETITION

NESTLE :
Miss Orde, Walworth.
EUCRYL :
Mr. F. T. Pinder, Walton-on-Thames.
DRUMMER DYES.
Mr. A. T. Powell, Wandsworth Common.
WINNER :
Mr. A. E. Long, Brighton.
DRIPED :
Mr. C. Morgan, Tredegar.
IDEAL :
Miss Minter, Marylebone Road.
SHARP'S :
Mr. P. Quartermaine, Reading.
KIWI :
Mr. Hilton, Altringham.
CLARNICO :
Mr. G. T. Tickell, Woolwich.
GRE SOLVENT :
Mr. Potter, Northallerton.
TURNWRIGHT :
Miss Harrison, Blackpool.
BRITO :
Mr. R. Thompson, Derby.
COSMOS :
Mr. F. Bond, Buckingham.
BOVRIL :
Mr. James, West Ham.
MACKINTOSH :
Mr. B. Summers, Nottingham.
ANZORA :
Mr. William May, Llanelly.
CREAMOLA :
Mr. H. Oxenham, Hammersmith.
DANO :
Mr. H. Steele, Sunderland.

GRAVES
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY

Service, supplied direct from the factory to the home. Each of the 50 pieces comprised the service is of warranted quality, handsome appearance, perfect finish and undeniable excellence.

We Deliver the full 50-piece Service (without canal, carriage paid to approved orders for £6 with order. Balance in 9 monthly payments of £6 if entirely satisfied. Money refunded if ½ not ½ ... With Order

66/-

The Service contains :—
6 Table Knives | 1 Table Spoon
6 Table Forks | 1 Salt Spoon
6 Dessert Knives | 1 Mustard Spn.
6 Dessert Forks | 1 Sugar Spoon or Sugar Tngs
6 Dessert Spoons | 1 Butter Knife
6 Tea Spoons | 1 Pickle Fork
6 Egg Spoons

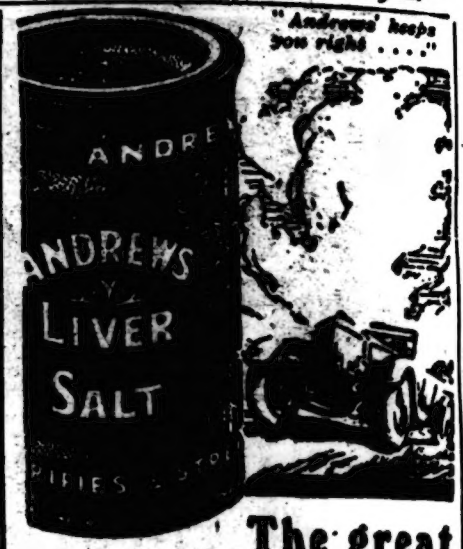
Catalogue Post Free, illustrating Cutlery & Plate, Razors, Scissors, etc. In your own interest send to-day to J. G. Graves Ltd, Sheffield.

Finest Value in the World

Colonial enquiries invited.

Should a Parent Tell

FREE information, literature and advice concerning the Dangers of Venereal Disease can be obtained from the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, 34a, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.



The great Outdoors & Andrews'

Two great factors in the maintenance of cheery, vigorous, *smiling* Good Health are Fresh Air *and* Andrews' Liver Salt.

Fresh Air you *must* have if you would keep well. At least *two hours per day* should be spent in the Sunshine and the Breeze—walking is good!

The part Andrews' plays in the scheme of glorious Health is *to help* Nature . . . whenever help is needed. As Life's little ills appear, the timely use of Andrews' cleanses away *their cause.*

Take, or give, a teaspoonful in an early-morning glass of water for 2 or 3 days running . . . just until the normal tone returns.

(10A) *Take care to get the genuine Andrews'-in-the-green-Tin, the Saline which is good for Children as well as Grown-ups and which the Children like.*

10½d. USUAL (4-oz.) SIZE. FAMILY (8-oz.) SIZE 1/6

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Stores throughout Great Britain & Ireland. Trade enquiries should be directed to
SCOTT and TURNER, Ltd.,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

FRY'S NEW MILK CHOCOLATE
(EXTRA CREAM)

Compare the quality with that of any foreign chocolate

The House of FRY, Chocolate & Cocoa Mftrs., by special appointment to H.M. The King.

Estd. 1728.

Phillips
"SPECIAL" REVOLVING HEELS

LADIES' -	per pair 9d.
MEN'S - -	.. .. 1/-

"Last the time of three"

SUPERB QUALITY TOUGHEST RUBBER

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